

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1912

NO. 18

## TWO THIEVES ARRESTED IN CAVE

Two Mere Boys, Aged 16  
and 17, are Found in  
True Robber's Cave

ARE HELD TO GRAND JURY

Enter Home of John Corbett Twice in  
Two Nights and Perform Same Tactics  
at Oneonta Club

A series of robberies, which have been troubling the officials of Fox Lake for the past two weeks, have been traced to two mere boys, whose homes are in Chicago, and who have made written confessions in which they admit the charges.

The string of burglaries are of the most daring which have been pulled off in this county in many months. On December 16, the home of John C. Corbett, of Fox Lake, was entered and a number of articles were taken. The youthful thieves, however, were unable to take all the booty with them and they left it in the house and returned the next night and completed the job.

They gave their names as Mike Roth, seventeen years of age, and Clyde Mack, sixteen years of age, both boys residing in Chicago.

They gained entrance to the Corbett home both times by opening a rear window with a jimmy.

Three days later the same youths entered the country club home of the Oneonta club, on the Nippersink shores of Fox Lake and pursued identically the same tactics there. They took all they could carry the first night, and returned the next night and completed the work almost completely stripping the club house of all furnishings. Both nights the club house was entered at 9:30 in the same manner by prying open a window.

On the same night they had planned to enter the Mineola hotel but were deterred when officers of the law closed in upon them tightening the drag net which had been spread. Finally, December 28, the two youths were captured in their hiding place on the lake shore where they had constructed a regular "robber cave." They were taken before Justice Fred Schultz and signed written confessions before Mayor Brown in open court. They admitted stealing goods valued upwards of \$500, claiming that they had shipped the goods from Round Lake to Chicago, and gave the address where they had sent the booty.

Justice Schultz immediately dispatched two officers to Chicago, who recovered practically all the stolen goods and the thieves identified each place and then signed the confession. They were bound over to the grand jury in bonds of \$1,500 each, and were brought to the county jail by Sheriff Green.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS WAUKEGAN AND VICINITY

Waukegan and vicinity felt two distinct earthquake shocks Tuesday morning at 10:20 o'clock, about 30 seconds apart. The shocks felt were a part of a seismic disturbance which was felt along a line leading from Aurora and Lockport up north to Chicago and towards Waukegan. It is a singular fact that the shock extended along just the same line that reported a disturbance about two years ago. At that time, it is recalled, Waukegan felt the shock and inquiry in Chicago revealed the fact that Aurora and cities in that section had felt it.

The shocks in Waukegan were plainly felt and, immediately afterwards phones were kept busy by persons asking if the shocks had been felt. Many naturally asked if the power mills at Pleasant Prairie had again exploded, but inquiry showed at once that it was plainly an earthquake and nothing else.

The shocks were far from as severe as those felt when the powder mills blew up. In fact, so far as can be learned, no damage was done in this section.

Said by a Cymio.  
"To talk really well to a woman, one has to be in love with another."—John Massfield.

## WARREN H. WILMOT DEAD

Well Known Waukegan Citizen Passes  
Away Following Operation

Death finally conquered in the battle which Warren H. Wilmot, deputy United States marshal fought for the past several years, the end coming Sunday night at 3:20 o'clock in McAllister hospital, Waukegan, from a complication of troubles.

Mr. Wilmot was born on his father's farm, one mile west of the village of Deerfield, on October 6th, 1855, was married on March 17th, 1880, to Minnie M. Vining, of Kankakee county, Ill., who died December 21st, 1888; was married to Eva V. Keyes on February 26th, 1890. He leaves surviving Mrs. Eva V. Wilmot, his widow, and three daughters and two sons. Mrs. Edna Bennett and Arthur Wilmot, of Pacon, Colorado, Mrs. Maude Kuebker, wife of Henry Kuebker, of Grayslake, Ill., L. J. Wilmot of Waukegan, and Mrs. Minnie Shoults, of Amarilla, Texas, also a step-daughter, Miss Clara Keyes of Waukegan, and four brothers, Levi Wilmot, of Blaine, Washington, Roswell Wilmot of Baine, Washington, Lyman H. Wilmot of Egion, Washington, Roswell Wilmot of Hotchkiss, Colorado, and Porter Wilmot of Evergreen, Colorado.

He was a member of the board of supervisors of Lake county from 1889 to 1896; moved to Waukegan in 1899, was appointed deputy United States marshal in October 1906, which position he held to the time of his death.

During his work for the government he was one of their most trusted men and was assigned many important and responsible missions. In 1907 he was assigned to duty of accompanying a Russian Jew to Europe, who was deported for having illegally gained admission to the United States. Later he was sent to Bridish Columbia to arrest and bring back to Chicago, Captain Keller, who was formerly an officer at Fort Sheridan and had become a notorious criminal by forging pay-checks on the United States government.

Mr. Wilmot was a prominent member of the Modern Woodman, Masonic and others orders and probably has as large an acquaintance as any man in Lake County, among all of whom he will be greatly missed.

## GIRL IS FATALLY BURNED

While Playing With Fire Highland Park  
Child Meets With Accident

Ellen Murphy, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Murphy of Highland Park is lying at the Augustana hospital, Chicago, in a serious condition as a result of burns sustained while playing about a bonfire at their Highland Park home last Friday afternoon.

Details of the accident are lacking, as apparently no one saw the little child fall into the flames. With her two brothers Howard and James, little Ellen was assisting in starting a bonfire in the back yard of their home. The two brothers returned to the house to bring another supply of papers to place on the fire, and while inside, heard a terrified scream of their sister.

Rushing out into the yard, they discovered her wrapped in flames, her clothing in some manner having ignited. Throwing off their coats they made efforts to extinguish the flames, and finally succeeded, but not before the little girl had been terribly burned.

The child was picked up unconscious, and carried into the house, and a physician was summoned. Later she was removed to the Augustana hospital, Chicago, where it is feared she has been fatally burned. The two brothers are heartbroken over the accident, and blame themselves for the accident, in leaving the sister alone at the fire.

Remains of George Whitefield, Rev. Sylvester Horne, who desires to have the remains of George Whitefield brought from America and buried in the Chapel in Tottenham Court road which bears his name, may not know that a portion of those remains has already been a double journey across the Atlantic. Whitefield died of pneumonia September 30, 1770, while on a preaching tour in America, and was buried, by his own desire, in a vault beneath the Presbyterian church at Newburyport. Fourteen years after his death the coma was opened, when the body was found perfect. In 1801 it was opened again, when "the flesh was gone, but the gown, cassock and bands remained." Shortly afterwards a hope of the right arm was stolen by an adulter and sent to England. Protest was made, and the bone was restored to Newburyport in 1837.—London Chronicle.

Naturally So.  
"All the parts in this play are fat parts."  
"They have to be when the play is self is laid in Oreoco."

## WHITNEY HAS NOT FLED TO LONDON

Judge Charles Whitney of  
Waukegan Makes Vigorous  
Denial of Story

MAY LOOSE CONCESSIONS

Says Chicago Newspaper Printed Abro-  
gation Article Just to Make a  
Newspaper Sensation

The following story appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald Tuesday but is denied in the strongest terms by Judge Charles Whitney who declares that it was written simply to create a newspaper sensation.

"Fred Brown Whitney, of Chicago, European sales agent for the Lake Submarine Torpedo boat company of Bridgeport, Conn., has departed from St. Petersburg, Russia, and is in London, England, as a result of the abrogation of the Russian passport treaty of 1892 by the United States government."

Whitney, who is the only American lawyer practicing at the Russian bar, fears abrogation of the treaty will result in prejudice of the Russian government against American foods, and that he will suffer cancellation of valuable contracts for building a fleet of Russian submarines.

Judge Charles Whitney of Waukegan said his son is worried over the effort of the treaty abrogation and confirmed the news that young Whitney is in London as a result of the Taft step.

Judge Whitney when interviewed on the story made the following statement:

"The article in the Record-Herald relative to Fred Brown Whitney and the Russian government insofar as it purports to be based on an interview with me is false and sensational. I did not inform that paper or anyone that Fred had been forced to flee from St. Petersburg, but quite the opposite—that Fred started to return to St. Petersburg one year ago but had not yet gone there and that he was in London."

"I was asked what effect the abrogation of the Russia treaty would have on contracts with the Russian government and I said I did not know and that I (not my son) was somewhat worried over the situation."

"I gave the paper my son's London address and said they could learn all about it by communicating with him. That is all there is that I know about on which to base a story that President Taft's Russia policy had forced an American to flee from Russia. It is all gotten up for sensational newspaper effect. It was not founded on fact, any more than was the story of the politician about what happened when he was sheriff."

"An old acquaintance, upon hearing the story, said to the politician: 'Will you please tell us when you were sheriff?'"

The politician replied: "What I said was founded on fact. I was not exactly a sheriff, but I was a candidate for constable a good many years ago, but I was on the wrong ticket and got defeated."

## JAY GRAHAM WINS TARGET SHOOT AT KENSINGTON

Jay Graham, of Long Lake continued his invasion at the Chicago Gun Club traps Sunday, finishing high gun in the 200-yard event and making the second first position captured in the two days tournament at Kensington.

On Monday he broke 192 of the clay birds, a high score considering the cold weather, which was principally responsible for keeping down the field of participants to about twenty-five shooters.

The improved conditions of Monday seemed to infect all the shooters with unusual accuracy and scores were much better than those of Sunday. F. W. Bills was high gun among the professionals with 189 and Ed Graham of Long Lake was second with 181.

By Retracted Light.  
"When is a person militant?" said the inquisitive subscriber at Wharton. The Denver pastor who was thrown out of his church window by his board of deacons and came back and looked the entire pueb was militant.—Huston Post.

## SHARP STICKS AND HATPINS AT ZION

Used to Prod the Sleepy Who  
Are Kept on Knees for  
Seventeen Hours

CRIPPLES FLOCK TO ZION

Volive Rules for New Year, Restricting  
Marriage of Followers, Use of To-  
bacco and Liquors Tabooed

No elder may marry persons in Zion City other than those in full standing with church.

No marriages will be recognized except those performed by church officials. "Justice shop" marriages are barred.

No Zionite may be divorced without consent from Voliva.

Secret Societies are barred in Zion City.

Zionites are prohibited taking out life insurance.

Use of tobacco and liquors, card playing and dancing are tabooed.

With the arrival of the new year the faithful in Zion City arose from their knees in the tabernacle, where for seventeen hours they had prayed with Wilbur Glenn Voliva for the healing of several hundred paralytics and other cripples who have flocked to the "eternal city."

The meeting was one of the most impressive and unusual in the history of the strange faith. Twenty men and twenty women paraded solemnly through the throng of worshippers, and following the old Puritan method, jabbed those whom the long vigil caused to fall asleep.

The men were armed with sharp pointed sticks, and brethren who succumbed to the lure of Morpheus were prodded and carried outside the building. The women were armed with hat pins which they used with telling effect on their sister worshippers.

During the day a special train of seven coach loads of cripples and relatives reached the city.

Among the arrivals was a paralytic who had not walked for seventeen years that had come from Portland, Oregon, to be healed. After long prayers two elders lifted him to his feet and he was led tottering across the tabernacle.

Voliva, with Elder W. D. Royal of Shanghai, China, and Elder Chanowitz, president. The overseer announced his rules for the coming year in an address at midnight.

Elder Royal announced that a second Zion was to be founded near Shanghai within the next year. He said a tract of land near that place was under consideration and 3,500 Zionists converts were ready to move there.

## NORTH CHICAGO CHILD DIES FROM BLACK DIPHTHERIA

Another victim of diphtheria was added to Waukegan's 1911 list in the death of Victor six-year-old son of Frank Stular, 11st street, North Chicago, who succumbed to the dread disease Saturday evening.

The lad, it was stated, had complained of a sore throat for three or four days. No alarm was felt, however, as he was up and dressed every day.

Saturday afternoon he grew worse and early in the evening Dr. Foley was summoned. Up to that time the boy had not been confined to his bed. Upon reaching the house, the doctor at once realized the serious nature of the lad's condition, and instructing that he be put to bed at once, started to leave the house for the purpose of obtaining the necessary medicines.

Hardly had the doctor left when Victor, who was sitting in a chair, arose, walked to another chair and seated himself. In another minute he was dead.

This instance but serves to bring home more forcibly the truth of the importance of summoning a physician in every case of sore throat which fails to respond to home treatment, and this not later than the second day.

Why They Olive It.  
Some people are always giving good advice because they have no use for it themselves.

## O. W. RICHARDSON DEAD

Stroke of Paralysis Ends Life of wealthy  
Dealer in Carpets and Rugs

Orle Wright Richardson, millionaire carpet and rug merchant, died on New Years day at his residence, 528 East 31st street Chicago. His death which was sudden was caused by paralysis.

His health had been excellent for years except for a slight stroke of paralysis last August, from which he seemed to have recovered. He was feeling unusually well until 3:30 o'clock when members of his family saw him alive the last time. He arose early, telephoned New-Year's wishes to his children and in the mid-afternoon retired to his room to write some postcards and take a nap.

He sent a servant to bring something to him and when the man returned he found Mr. Richardson lying dead on the floor. He had undressed for his nap.

Mr. Richardson was born in Orland, Ind., Jan. 6, 1844, the son of Dr. S. D. and Lura Choate Richardson. He was educated in the public schools of Centerville and Three Rivers, Mich., and in 1868 married Miss Kate Tiffany at Dayton, Ind. There were four children born to this union later he married Miss Laura M. Lindley at Ansenia, Conn., in 1891. He is survived by two sisters and a brother.

Mr. Richardson in 1875 established the wholesale and retail carpet and rug trade now conducted by O. W. Richardson & Co., of which he was the president.

For several years he had spent his winters traveling, this being the first he spent at home recently. A year ago he made a trip around the world upon which he wrote for private distribution among his friends a book describing his experiences.

For many years the deceased had maintained a summer home at Channah and was very well known at this place. His generous aid to the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Association and to the Ladies Aid of the M. E. church and his kindness to the Sunday School children are acts that will long be cherished in the memory of our citizens.

## FAMOUS DURKEE ESTATE

Claims Against the Government for \$116-  
000,000 Given Status in Court

Kenosha speculators are at last to get hold of the famous old claim of the estate of the late Charles Durkee, former United States senator from Wisconsin, against the United States government. Thursday morning County Judge George W. Taylor signed an order giving Henry J. Hastings, recently named as administrator de bonis nen for the estate, power to compromise claims for assets of the estate on a 50 per cent basis and to permit the administrator to employ J. J. Souder of Washington to collect the alleged assets of the estate. Souder is to have as his assistant J. C. Stoner of Washington. The two men have been at work on the Durkee claims for more than twenty years.

It is declared that they have never been able to get the claims properly into court on account of the fact they had no authority to act, but the order of Judge Taylor gives them full power to proceed and collect assets of the estate, with the understanding that 50 per cent is to be turned over to Kenosha county, and the collectors are to get an added 5 per cent for collection.

It is now claimed that the value of the estate will exceed \$115,000,000, and that Souder and Stoner have found former officials of the United States government produced proof that the claim is valid. It is asserted that these men have insisted that they be paid one-half the total amount collected for their aid in proving the claim. The court has now given the promoters a chance to meet these men and get the case into court. Souder and Stoner have declared to heirs that there is absolutely no doubt but that a vast sum of money will be realized.—Kenosha News.

First of French Monarchs.  
History conceals that Clovis I. was the real founder of the French monarchy, although his father, Childeric, held some sort of tribal rule over part of the country which was destined to become France. Clovis was a progressive king and vastly extended his domains during the period of his rule, from 481 to 511. He made endless war on surrounding tribes and took territory right and left by conquest. In 493 Clovis took Paris by storm and thereupon that city became the permanent seat of the French government.

A Puzzle.  
Why is it that the average man is always willing to spend \$8 worth of his time trying to get a 40-cent reduction in his gas bill?

As the main object for which the Lincoln league was organized is to perpetuate the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, naturally the heart of every main-

## BILL IS UPHELD BY LEAGUE

Fred Lundin Pleads for Old  
Soldier and Assails Attack  
Made on War Heroes

CITES EDITORIAL IN TRIBUNE

"Trust Press" Calls New Pension Bill  
Treasury Roid—Lincoln League Will  
Help Civil War Veterans

Fred Lundin, former Congressman, put the Lincoln Protective League of Illinois on record last week as defender of the old soldier who fought for his country and now is being opposed by certain elements of the press in the effort being made to increase the pension of the veterans.

Mr. Lundin denounced the attitude of the "trust press" of Chicago, which now seeks to defeat the efforts of Congress to increase the pension of the old soldiers. Mr. Lundin, at a meeting of a branch of the league, assailed the attack made upon the Civil war heroes and declared it was high time that all patriotic Americans arose in protest against such vituperative attacks against the men who fought for the honor of the flag.

"The attempt being made to defeat the bill in Congress which provides better and more generous care for the grand old men who jeopardized their lives in defense of their country should be resented by every patriotic loving American," declared Mr. Lundin.

Mr. Lundin then heaped severe criticism upon "trust press" of Chicago for the attitude it has assumed against the proposed pension increase.

"By the 'trust press' of Chicago," he said, "I mean the Chicago Daily News, owned by Victor Lawson; the Chicago Tribune, dominated by the McCormicks Medilla and Pattersons and the Record-Herald published presumably by Herman H. Kohlsaat."

Why was such a vicious onslaught made upon the Lincoln Protective League of Illinois by this "trust press"? Was it unpatriotic to organize according to our charter: To perpetuate the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, conserve American constitutional rights and aid protection to home industries?

In the last two days, however in an unguarded moment the "trust press" have revealed their reason for opposing the Lincoln league. In an editorial published in the Chicago Daily News on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911, the following will be found:

"Representative Mann of Chicago, Republican leader in the Democratic national House of Representatives, has disgraced himself and sullied his leadership by putting through the lower branch of Congress the Sherwood service pension bill. It is an impossible measure, and Representative Mann and all other Congressmen of at least average intelligence should know it is impossible. The Secretary of the Interior estimates that it would add to the nation's enormous pension roll upward of \$75,000,000 a year since that is the sum it would take to pay the increased pensions to the 400,000 Civil war veterans who by the terms of the bill are eligible to receive them. Should the Senate pass the bill it will of course, be necessary for President Taft to veto the measure."

"The passage of a bill which no Chief Executive could approve who valued in the slightest degree his own reputation or the welfare of his country, is a lamentable demonstration of the depths of irresponsibility to which politicians in office will descend when they are seeking re-election. Give to Mann of Chicago chief blame—it is his by right."

"My friends, let me ask you to search the newspaper files of these 'trust newspapers' and see if you can find anything but dear and kind words for this statesman, Mr. Mann when he voted against the conference report on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. No! His vote then was on the side of cheaper print paper, irrespective of what effect it might have on American workmen in the woodlands."

As the main object for which the Lincoln league was organized is to perpetuate the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, naturally the heart of every main-

Continued on page four



## ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

## CONDITIONS DEMAND REFORM

Disturbances in the Neighborhood of Schools Draw Warm Rebuke From Writer.

In Brooklyn a school reported that on one side it had a stone yard from which issued shrill whistling sounds of cutting accompanied by blows of mallets used in chipping the stone. On the other it had a junk shop of iron from which came the noise of the continual dropping of metal. On the third was a wheelwright where hammering on the heated rims went on most distressingly. A fourth source of disturbance was the number of street vendors who infested the neighborhood; fifth was the passing before the door of a line of trolley cars. Another principal wrote that the school was surrounded by garages and stables, and that the noise incidental to the repair of vehicles was almost unbearable. In still another neighborhood where garages abounded the street was turned into a huge repair shop, and there, undisturbed by the police, the holiest kinds of work were carried on for hours. Other principals reported factories, car barns and taxicab stations as unpleasant neighbors, whose noise was deplorable.

As for the annoyance of street singers and musicians, push cart peddlers and cash-clothes men, German bands and Italian ragtime; vegetable hucksters and other vendors, few schools apparently were free from them.

And these are the conditions under which we permit our children to study—to our shame be it said!—Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, in the Forum.

## William Was a "Cement"

William, three and a half years old, had noted and had become interested in an arrangement of his father with an elder brother, Dick. By this arrangement the elder brother was called lieutenant, and it was his end of the game to salute and then obey without question and promptly any order father gave. The arrangement seemed to please father no less than it did William, who, after watching the military affairs for a day or two, without being observed, sprang one himself. Father, looking up suddenly from his paper one evening, was surprised to see his youngest with a hand held in rigid salute. He had evidently been waiting patiently for some time.

"Hello, there," said the father, hardly prepared for a new recruit, "what is this? Another lieutenant?"

"None, isn't a lieutenant?" said William, saluting with the other hand.

"Dick's lieutenant, William's a cement."

England's Army of Still-Walkers.

Thousands of men in England earn their living during a considerable portion of the year by their ability to walk and work on tall stilts. Most of them are employed in the hop fields of Kent and other districts, where they have displaced the high stepladders formerly in use.

During the pole-stringing season the stilt walkers, 12 feet from the ground, perform the work with ease and without loss of time or motion. A trained stiltman will do the work of four or five men working with stepladders. Exchange.

## Apropos of Tripoli.

Apropos of the war in Tripoli, Col. Henry C. Hamilton said the other day in Monterey:

"A man asked me this morning whether you 'dispatch' troops or 'de-spach' them. I answered:

"If they are your own troops you 'de-spach' them; but if they are the enemy's, you 'dis-patch' them, with the accent on the di."

## Record for Sheep Herding.

Henry Gayton, shepherd for over 60 years on a farm near Brayfield-on-the-Green, Northants, England, has probably established a record for long service in his line. He has worked on the same farm for 64 years, having begun at the age of 6 as a bird-catcher. He still minds the sheep, harvests, and does odd jobs, and is happy with a weekly wage of 16 shillings. His wife still lives. They have 13 children born to them, rearing them all.—The Argonaut.

## Abnormal Bachelor.

"Do you know Binglehoff?"  
"Yes."  
"He's positively uncanny."  
"Why do you think so?"  
"He keeps his socks in the same place all the time."

## A Risk.

"You ran a great risk when you proposed to your fiancée on a mountain gorge."  
"Why so?"  
"Think of the consequence if she had thrown you over!"

## Lecturer's Safe Threat.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, New York's noted theatrical agent, was condemning at the Colony club the scolding type of woman.

"You can always tell her," said Miss Marbury. "If you can't tell her in one way, you can tell her in another."

"I said to a woman the other Sunday:

"Why, my dear, how coarse you are!"

"Yes," she answered angrily. "My husband was out late last night."

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Our Diplomats and Their Small Pay



WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Philander C. Knox is a vigorous advocate of government appropriations sufficiently generous to provide for the erection in foreign capitals of embassies and legations such as would be a credit to the United States as a great nation. He also pleads for a liberal increase in salaries, arguing that it is unfair to expect an ambassador to delve deeply into his own pocket to pay expenses while representing the government abroad. Under present circumstances poor but eminently capable men are barred from high places in diplomatic service. Ridiculous as it may seem, a certain amount of ostentation, or, at least, a lack of any too evident necessity for economy, is almost compulsory for an

American dealing with foreign courts unless, and such cases are rare, he be a man of very remarkable personality. The day when an American diplomat of the first class could live in a boarding house and make a lover of his democracy has gone by.

One may have a hearty contempt for the demands of fashion and possess an innate love for a hickory shirt and corduroy trousers, but he will find himself uncomfortable at exclusive society functions in such garb. If, indeed, he be admitted at all. Similarly, the American diplomat unable to compete in entertainment, at least to a modest degree, with the representatives of other countries will find himself seriously handicapped.

We pay our ambassadors \$17,500 per year whether they are sent to Mexico or Turkey or to Germany or Great Britain. It probably costs Whitlow Reid ten times that amount to live in London, his house rent alone exceeding his salary. Our ministers are paid from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year, whether they have to live in Haiti or Spain.

## Uncle Sam is Held Up in Buying Fuel

THAT the United States government is "held up" and made to pay exorbitant prices for coal and oil for fuel is the charge made by Brigadier General J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster general of the army, in his annual report.

By law, fuel supplies for the army must be purchased under the bidding system, the lowest bidder getting the contract. General Aleshire says that under the present system bidders communicate the amount of their bids to one another, and trade agreements keep up high prices are thereby maintained.

The general asks that congress give him authority to use his discretion in purchasing fuel, so that the government may escape the present system of excessive prices. Such authority has already been granted to officers of the navy department.

As an example of the excessive prices demanded and obtained under the bidding system, General Aleshire cites the case of the transport Burnside, operating between the Pacific coast and the Philippines.

On one occasion it was necessary to coal the Burnside under an emergency without asking bids. In open market coal was purchased at \$3.60 a ton, for 400 tons. Previously the army had paid \$5.26 a ton for the same grade of coal, under the bidding system. Four hundred dollars was saved on the one purchase, and it is



estimated that by buying regularly in the open market \$9,000 a year could be saved in coal purchases for this vessel alone. Similar conditions prevail on the Atlantic coast and also in the purchases of anthracite coal for use in army posts.

Considerable progress is being made in the movement to eliminate the army mule and substitute the auto truck, according to General Aleshire. It has already been found, after careful investigation and experiment, that the auto truck is more economical and more efficient when used in cities and over good roads. Three such trucks are now being used at San Francisco, one at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; one at West Point, N. Y., and seven in Manila. Efforts are now being made to obtain a truck which will replace the animal-drawn wagon with troops in the field.

The ordinary commercial truck is not suitable as a means of transportation in the field, says General Aleshire, but a truck of a special type has already been planned for testing purposes.

## Census Shows Big Shortage of Women



THE female of the species is less numerous than the male, according to a census bulletin, giving the distribution of the population of the United States according to sex. The enumeration taken as of April 15, 1910, showed that in the United States as a whole there were 47,332,122 males and 44,640,144 females, or a proportion of 106 males for every 100 females. Moreover the men are increasing their lead. The figures for 1910 mean that if every one in the country was ordered to marry there would be 2,691,979 wifeless men left over after the rush.

In only five states and the District of Columbia do the women and girls outnumber the men and boys. Here is their relative strength:

State.	Males.	Females.
Massachusetts	1,656,226	1,711,190
Rhode Island	270,359	277,251
Maryland	644,225	651,121

## Dead Letter Office Auctions Off Mail

NEARLY 10,000 packages containing a year's accumulation of articles of all sorts from the division of dead letters of the postoffice department were put on sale the other day by C. G. Sloan & Co., auctioneers, and when the auctioneer began a hard week's task by singing out the contents of package No. 1 a crowd of several hundred people had gathered to regale themselves with the excitement of the sale and perhaps to profit by its terms. Package No. 1 contained "two man's handkerchiefs, with initials E. K., a necktie, two pairs of hose, size 11, and a clothes brush," and went to a girl in a picture hat, who evidently was looking for Christmas presents "for him."

The sale continued daily until the whole lot was disposed of. The auctioneer had no easy task, before him, as he had to work hard and sing-song vehemently every second. The terms are cash on delivery, and two auctioneers were kept busy engaged running to and fro with packages and money.

The bulk of the goods was in the



miscellaneous schedule, and were miscellaneous in the true sense of the word. Everything from an infant's zephyr sack to a gold-filled false tooth was scheduled. For example, lot 785 contained twenty-two damaged cigars, three handkerchiefs, two pairs of socks and twelve adjustable tobacco pipe covers.

Musical instruments were scattered throughout the list in profusion, and neckties by the dozen were offered to the highest bidder. Scores of cheap jewelry articles were for sale, and at the end of the miscellaneous list appeared hardware and electrotypes.

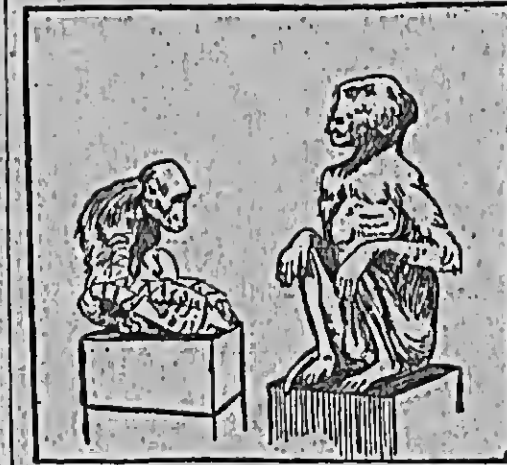
A list of books, most of it interesting fiction, appeared in schedule B, and these, with 480 packages of valuable jewelry were auctioned off near the close of the sale.

## EGYPT'S MUMMIFIED MONKEYS

Some Specimens of the Hideous Objects Found in the Tomb of Amenhotep II.

Boston, Mass.—It is no strange thing for a man to have household pets chosen from among the numberless forms of life in the animal world, but his attachment is seldom so great as to result in the preservation of their bodies after death, as was done by some of the ancient rulers of Egypt.

Possibly the man of today who erects a monument to mark the last resting place of his pet dog would gladly follow in the footsteps of the Egyptian by preserving the remains



Mummified Monkeys of Egypt.

of various other pets, if he knew how. It is much better that he does not possess this knowledge. For one thing, the country would be more or less littered up with animal mummies, and we have about all the junk we can consistently care for as it is.

When Amenhotep, or Amenhotep II., succeeded his father, Thothmes III., on the throne of Egypt in 1814 B. C., he was destined to a short reign. It was a lively one, however, for he took Nineweh by assault and conquered the Ethiopians. Some writers even identify him with Memnon, who fought in the Trojan war. One would scarcely expect so active a warrior to spend much of his time in fondling pets about the palace, yet this King was very fond of monkeys and enjoyed having many of them around him during his reign of about a dozen years. This has been proven in recent years by the finding in his tomb of their mummified remains.

Other curious contents of the tomb were mummified ducks and chickens, but it is not likely these were considered as pets by this old-time ruler. These latter were preserved in wooden vessels, carved to represent the bird they contained in this old tomb, the oddest finds in this old tomb, however, was a vessel containing honey, which had retained its delicious flavor all these thousands of years since Amenhotep II. himself was laid away amid such strange surroundings.

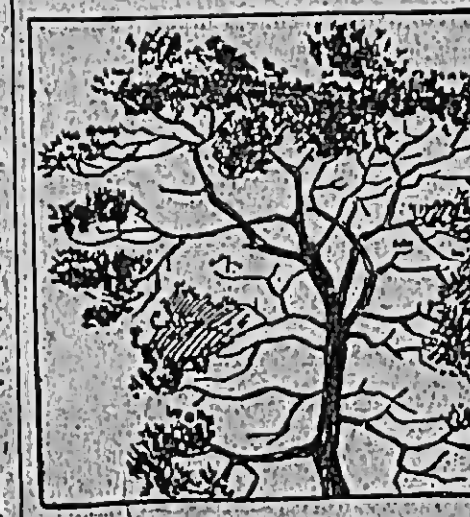
A look at the picture, showing some of his companions, impels one to wonder if the King's slumber was ever broken by any strange or fantastic dreams.

## PINES RELICS OF DIM PAST

There Are Now but Two Small Groves of the Torrey Species in the World.

San Diego, Cal.—Possibly no other tree that grows so small a geographic range as the Torrey pine. There are but two small groves of this species of pine in the world. One is about 15 miles north of San Diego, Cal., and the other is on Santa Rosa group. It is evident that the Torrey pine, like the giant redwoods of the Sierras and the Monterey cypress, is a relic of a past geological epoch.

The grove north of San Diego is the largest of the two that still exist. Here the trees are found close to the ocean, on a rugged and inhospitable coast, where they are swept alternately



The Torrey Pine.

by the westerly winds off the Pacific, and by hot blasts from the desert in the interior. Probably it is owing to this situation that the trees are dwarfed in size, and that most of them are grotesque and fantastic in shape.

When planted in favorable regions, the Torrey pines grow tall and straight, and grow very rapidly. They are of little value for the purpose of the lumberman, and are not often planted except for shade and ornamental purposes.

## Dies of a Broken Heart.

Hempstead, L. I.—Extreme grief over the tragic fate of her little girl caused Mrs. Kate Blesowski to die of a broken heart. Last week the little one was fatally burned at a bonfire in front of her home here and as she was carried into the house the mother collapsed. She remained in a semiconscious condition until her death. The attending physician says that her death was due solely to a broken heart.

## FIGHT ON INCREASE

Higher Rates on Second-Class Mail Opposed.

## BULLETIN FROM PUBLISHERS

Postal Committee of the A. N. P. A. Calls the Post Office a Badly Managed Business.

Washington.—The protest of the publishers against the proposition to increase second-class mail rates as the congressional post office commission desires is growing stronger daily. The Illinois Daily Newspaper Publishers' association recently, and now the American Newspaper Publishers' association's postal committee, of which the chairman is Don C. Seltz of the New York World, has issued the following bulletin:

"The extent to which the post office department does not carry second-class matter is well revealed in the following abstract of inquiry of publishers conducted by house committee on expenditures in the post office department (William A. Ashbrook, chairman) concerning the volume, weight and handling of the output of publications entered as mail matter of the second-class for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

"Inquiry was made of all publishers, approximately thirty thousand, of which nearly seventeen thousand are weekly publications.

"More than ten thousand returns were received, embracing sixty-six plus per cent. of all tonnage of publications.

"The publications reporting represent an annual output of more than six and one-half billion copies, the weight of which was one and three-quarter billion pounds.

"These publications delivered by mail in such period weighed 633,012,902 pounds.

"They delivered by their own carriers, newspapers, and news companies 840,466,674 pounds, of which an unascertained percentage was carried to destination by express and other rail shipments outside the mail. They delivered by express, 202,729,510 pounds, and by other rail shipments 121,491,748 pounds. The rate by express and rail varies from 1/4 to 1 cent per pound, but the bulk of these shipments went at a rate of 1/4 to 1/2 cent per pound.

"The post office for the year ending June 30, 1911, handled 961,001,669, and excluding one-half million pounds free in county matter, it received one cent per pound.

"All this goes to add to the absurdity of the proposed Hitchcock legislation doubling the second-class rate from one to two cents per pound, and limiting the 'privilege' to publications that carry as much reading matter as they do advertising.

"The proposition was stupid enough when the postal deficit reached \$17,000,000 two years ago. It becomes preposterous in face of a surplus.

"What business has a transportation corporation, which is all the post office is, to prescribe how a business shall be conducted?

"Newspapers cannot afford to expand their columns beyond the call of the day's news, nor can they be expected to control the requirements of their advertisers who have a right to reach the public as copiously as they care to.

"It cannot be assumed that such legislation will ever get by congress. But publishers are requested to fight the theory that the right to send their output by mail is a 'privilege.' The figures show it is not.

"The post office is a badly managed business. That is all. We should fight its dictation, its censorship and its inefficiency."

## Brigand Also a Patriot.

Gravely, solemnly, with enthusiasm and a large mixture of national pride, the Turkish newspapers publish the following remarkable piece of news (says the London Globe). A brigand chief, one Salin, who has been carrying on operations for some time in the mountains of Gambick, in Bithynia, not a great distance from Constantinople, and for whom the Turkish gendarmerie have for long sought in vain, alive or dead, has placed his talents and services at the disposition of the Turkish authorities. The brigand's letter is a curious document. He says it is against the wishes of his heart to give up his calling, but "the audacity of these Italian brigands"—an expression which frequently occurs in the letter—in waging war upon the Ottoman empire and brutally seizing an Islamic province, impel him to offer his services, with those of his band, consisting of a hundred men, to avenge the national honor and to chastise these infidel brigands.

## Altered the Case.

Mrs. de Moyer—"Good gracious! This is the noisiest neighborhood I ever got into. Just hear those children screech!" Maid—"They're your own children, mum." Mrs. de Moyer—"Are they? How the little darling are enjoying themselves!"—Tit-Bits.

## Called.

"I asked the audience to lend me their ears," said the verbose speaker. "But in three-quarters of an hour they were dozing." "I see," replied the financier. "They called the loan."

## A HEALTHY, HAPPY OLD AGE

May be promoted by those who gently cleanse the system, now and then, when in need of a laxative remedy, by taking a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing, wholesome and truly beneficial Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which is the only family laxative generally approved by the most eminent physicians, because it acts in a natural, strengthening way and warms and tones up the internal organs without weakening them. It is equally beneficial for the very young and the middle aged, as it is always efficient and free from all harmful ingredients. To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, bearing the name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package.

## THE WEAK POINT.



Squibb—"Don't know how to court the girl? Well, my boy, you just tell her that you know she despises 'folly' and is the one woman in the world who can't be flattered."

Squibb—"Well?"

"That sort of gift will flatter her!"

## Feminine Rebuke.

The suffragette was conversing with the eminent African traveler.

"And you don't believe in woman suffrage?" said the lady.

"No, madam, the hunter of big game replied. 'I believe that the female traits, gentle, humane, tender, fit your sex for the home rather than for the sterner duties of life or the possible necessities of the state.'

"Yes," the suffragette replied. "I have heard those arguments before. And now may I ask how you received that deep scar on your cheek?"

"It was given me by a Honess, madam."

The suffragette smiled.

"Good for the lady lion," she said.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## How He Found Out.

"Mr. Chairman," shouted one of the delegates to the convention, "I move that the nominating speeches be limited to one minute each!"

"Second the motion!" yelled a dozen others.

A storm of protest arose, but the chairman put the motion.

It was lost by a vote of 47 to 45.

"I merely wished to find out, Mr. Chairman," explained the delegate who had made the motion, "how many ambitious orators there are in this convention. There are forty-seven."

## TIED DOWN.

20 Years' Slavery—How She Got Freed.

A dyspepsia veteran who writes from one of England's charming rural homes to tell how she won victory in her 20 years' fight, naturally exults in her triumph over the tea and coffee habit.

"I feel it a duty to tell you," she says, "how much good Postum has done me. I am grateful, but also desire to let others who may be suffering as I did know of the delightful method by which I was relieved."

"I had suffered for 20 years from dyspepsia, and the gladness that usually accompanied that painful ailment, and which frequently prostrated me. I never drank much coffee, and cocoa and even milk did not agree with my impaired digestion, so I used tea, exclusively, till about a year ago, when I found in a package of Grape-Nuts the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'"

"After a careful reading of the book I was curious to try Postum and sent for a package. I enjoyed it from the first, and at once gave up tea in its favor."

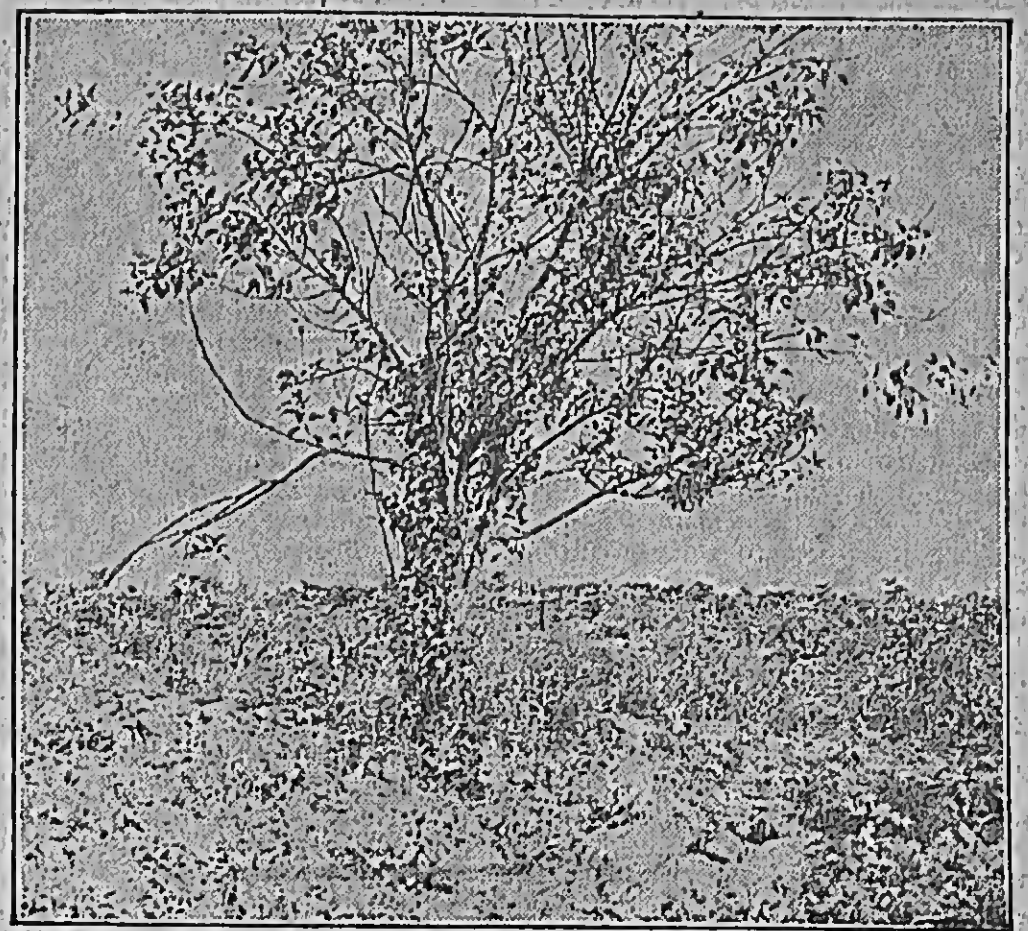
"I began to feel better very soon. My gladness left me after the first few days' use of Postum, and my stomach became stronger so rapidly that it was not long till I was able (as I still am) to take milk and many other articles of food of which I was formerly compelled to deny myself. I have proved the truth of your statement that Postum 'makes good, red blood.'"

"I have become very enthusiastic over the merits of my new table beverage, and during the past few months have conducted a Postum propaganda among my neighbors which has brought benefit to many, and I shall continue to tell my friends of the 'better way' in which I rejoice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



CONTROLLING THE SAN JOSE SCALE  
BY SPRAYING WITH LIME SULPHUR

Tree Dying From Work of San Jose Scale.

By WARREN A. RUTH,  
Assistant Chemist in Horticulture,  
University of Illinois.

The spray known as "lime sulphur" is a mixture of chemical compounds formed by boiling lime and sulphur together. Practically this same substance has long been used as a sheep dip on account of its insecticidal properties, although it was not used for San Jose scale until 1886, sixteen years after the importation of this pest from Chile to California. San Jose scale was first discovered in the eastern part of the United States in 1893, and in 1894 a circular was issued by the division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, in which attention was called to its presence in Virginia, Maryland and Florida. The Experiment Station Record of March, 1894, had the following to say concerning its appearance in the east: "This insect, which is the most serious insect enemy which growers of California have to contend with, has within the last year been introduced into the east, probably it is thought, through nursery stock procured from California." It was first discovered in Illinois in 1896, and so rapid was its spread that ten years later one-half of the counties of this state were known to be infested, although 80 per cent. of the infested orchards were in five counties. According to the Illinois department of entomology there are still considerable areas of this state which are free

from the pest. In 1908 less than 4 per cent. of the orchards in what we call uninfested territory were really infested with the San Jose scale, and there is still abundant reason to take every precaution against its dissemination.

The only practicable way of controlling San Jose scale is to spray for it when the trees are dormant; at that time the foliage is out of the way, so that the tree may be entirely covered with a corrosive substance strong enough to act upon the armor of the scale with no ill effects upon the tree. It has been definitely shown that spraying in the spring as late as possible is more effective than spraying in the fall. The trees must be thoroughly covered; every scale missed is a starter for fresh infection.

It is interesting to note the varying formulae at first used in making lime sulphur—in some cases two or even two and a half times as much lime as sulphur was used. This caused a rapid crystallization on cooling, and thus rendered the product impossible to store and inconvenient to use, at the same time probably lessening its efficiency.

The present formula, as worked out in this laboratory, and with which recent chemical results in other states are in accord, calls for one part of lime and two parts of sulphur. In using this ratio no difficulty is experienced in storing or using the product.

AZOTURIA AND ITS  
PROPER TREATMENT

By DR. DONALD M'INTOSH,  
University of Illinois.

Azoturia is a disease peculiar to the horse and has not been known to occur in any other animal. It is a disease associated with disturbed assimilation and characterized by muscular spasms of the muscles of the hips and loins and the discharge of high-colored urine. It is caused by allowing a horse that is in good condition and that has had regular work every day to stand in the stall on full feed without exercise. This disease can, therefore, always be prevented by cutting down the feed of the animal when we know that it will not be worked for a few days, or giving it regular exercise and half an ounce of nitrate of potassium at a dose in the drinking water, or a small bran mash twice a day. This will stimulate the kidneys and help to remove uric acid and urea from the system. As soon as the animal shows symptoms of stiffness it should be stopped at once, no matter where it is, even in the middle of the street, as it is dangerous to continue driving even for a few yards. If the animal is stopped at once, the disease seems not to progress, and after resting for an hour or two the animal can then be slowly taken to the stable and no medicine will be needed.

Symptoms: When the horse is taken out of the stable after being idle it usually starts off in higher spirits than usual, but after going a short distance it will hang back and show some stiffness in one of both hind legs; it will break out in profuse sweat and show signs of pain and it driven on will likely fall down and be unable to rise; the muscles of the hips and loins will swell and become hard; it will show symptoms of great pain by the constant movements of its head and forelegs; the breathing will become full and fast and the temperature will rise to 104° or 105°, and if the animal is not properly treated it will usually die in 24 to 48 hours.

Treatment: When a horse gets down and the muscles of the loins and hips become swollen and hard it is necessary to soften the muscles as soon as possible and this is best done by putting a new flayed sheepskin over the loins and hips with the fleshy side next to the skin of the horse, then putting a blanket over the sheepskin and tying it on to keep the skin in place. This will create a great heat and copious perspiration which will soon relieve the pain and soften the muscles. If a sheepskin cannot be had, use blankets; three will be necessary. Dip one into boiling water and wring it out, then put it over the loins

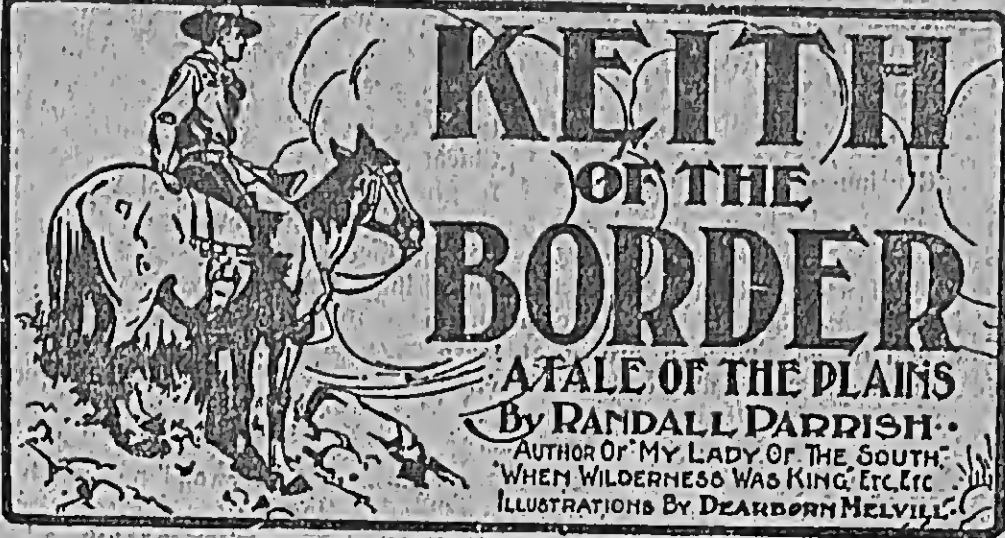
CORN GROWERS AND  
STOCKMEN'S MEETING

The annual meeting of corn growers and stockmen and the school for housekeepers will be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, during the two weeks from January 15 to 27, 1912.

The daily program is divided as follows:  
A. M.:  
From 8 to 9:45—Lectures.  
From 10 to 12—Laboratory session.  
P. M.:  
From 1:15 to 3:30—Laboratory session.  
From 3:30 to 4:50—Lectures.  
Evening session:  
Addresses and programs.  
Entertainment.

Besides the professors from the university the following speakers from Illinois and adjoining states are to be heard: A. B. Graham, Ohio College of Agriculture; B. A. Aylesworth, Colorado; H. H. Gross, National Soil Fertility League, Chicago; Mrs. Nellie K. Jones, Wisconsin; O. D. Center, Illinois Farmers' Institute; F. G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction; A. N. Johnson, state highway commissioner; P. L. Haner, state livestock commissioner.

Following these sessions the department of household science will offer two extension courses lasting six weeks, January 20-March 3, 1912.

KEITH  
OF THE  
BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS

By RANDALL DARRISH

Author of MY LADY OF THE SOUTH,  
WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING, ETC.

Illustrations by DEARBORN MEYER

(Copyright, A. C. McClurg &amp; Co., 1910.)

## SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainsman, is looking for roaming parties of savages. He sees a wagon team at full gallop pursued by men on ponies. When Keith reaches the wagon, the riders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims finding papers and a jacket with a woman's portrait. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder, his accuser being a riding named Black Bart. A negro companion in his cell named Nob tells him that he knows the Keiths in Virginia. Nob says one of the murdered men was John Sibley, the other Gen. Willie Waite, formerly a Confederate officer. The plainsman and Nob escape, and later the fugitives come upon a cabin and find its occupant to be a young girl, whom Keith thinks he saw at Carson City. The girl explains that she is in search of a brother, who had deserted from the army, and that a Mr. Hawley induced her to come to the cabin while he sought her brother. Hawley appears, and Keith in hiding recognizes him as Black Bart. There is a terrific battle in the darkened room in which Keith is victor. Horcas are appropriated, and the girl who says that her name is Hope, joins in the escape. Keith explains his situation and the fugitives make for Fort Larned, where the girl is left with the hotel landlady. Miss Hope tells Keith she is the daughter of General Waite. Keith and Nob drift into Sheridan, where Keith meets the real Christie MacIntyre, under the assumed name of Fred Willoughby, and becomes convinced that Black Bart has some plot involving the two. Hope learns that Gen. Waite, who was thought murdered, is at Sheridan, and goes there, where she is mistaken for Christie MacIntyre, the Carson City singer. Keith meets the real Christie MacIntyre and finds that Black Bart has convinced her that there is a mystery in her life which he is going to turn to her advantage. The plainsman tells Hope Waite of her resemblance to Christie MacIntyre. They decide that Fred Willoughby may hold the key to the situation.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

A group was gathered about the body in the ruin, a single lantern glimmering. Two or three men had started down the passageway, and Keith met them, revolvers drawn and suspicious.

"Who are you?" snapped one sharply. "Were you doing all that shooting yonder?"

Keith recognized the voice, thankful that he did so.

"I fired at the fellow, but he got away on the prairie. I reckon you couldn't have done any better, Bill."

"Jack Keith!" and Hickock's voice had a new tone, his hand dropping on the other's shoulder. "Never was I glad to meet a fellow in my life. Boys, this is no old deputy of mine, down in Dodge. When he gives up chains a murderer there isn't much use our tryin'. Let's go back, and end out how bad the fellow is hurt. While we're feelin' our way, Jack, you might tell us what you know about this affair."

"It was just the flash of a gun, and the man dropped," Keith explained, briefly. "I was ten or a dozen feet behind, and the fellow fired under the wagon there. He must have been laying for some one—I reckon, maybe, it was me."

"You? Then it's likely you have some notion who he was?"

"Well, I've a hunch, and Keith's lips were set tight. "I'm not liable to tell you. If it's the lad I think likely, I'll attend to the case myself. You understand—this is my personal affair."

Hickock nodded, his hand again pressing the other's shoulder.

"Sure, Jack, if you feel that way. There's enough doing here in Sheridan to keep a marshal reasonably busy, without dipplin' into private matters. I rather reckon you can take care of yourself, but if you need me, old boy, I'm always right here on the job. You know that."

"I do, Bill, and appreciate it."

The group about the motionless body fell away, and made room for the marshal, the last man to rise saying soberly:

"He's dead all right, Hickock. I guess he never knew what hit him. Good shootin', too, dark as it is here."

"Had the range fixed, likely," returned the marshal. "That's what makes it look like it was arranged for."

He bent down, striving to distinguish the dead man's features turned up to the drizzle, but the night revealed only the faintest outline.

"Anybody know him?" There was no response, only a shuffling of feet in the mud. "Here, you man with the lantern, hold it over where I can see. There, that is better. Now, you fellows take a look, and see if some of you can't name the poor devil."

They glanced down, one after the other, over Bill's shoulder, shading their eyes from the rain so as to see clearer. The light of the flickering lantern streamed full on the ghastly face, but each man shook his head, and passed on. Keith hung back, hoping some one would identify the body, and not make it necessary for him to take part in the gruesome task. It was not likely to be any one he knew, and besides, he felt the man had died in his stead, and he dreaded to look upon the stricken face. When the last of the group had drifted back out of the radius of light, Hickock looked up and saw him.

"Here, Jack," he said, gravely, "you try—you might know him."

He bent over and looked down. He drew his hand across his face, looking into his throat, and a blur secured his sight. He swept a hand



"Som'ting 'Bout a Gal, Massa Jack—an' a Law Suit."

over his eyes and dropped on his knees into the mud beside the body, staring speechless into the white face, the sightless eyes. Hickock watching him closely and gripped his arm. "What is it? Do you know him?"

"My God, yes; Fred Willoughby!"

## CHAPTER XXV.

A Reappearance of the General.

Keith did not inform Hope of her brother's death until the following morning, but had the body properly prepared for burial, and devoted the remainder of the night to searching for General Waite, and, incidentally, for both Hawley and Scott. Both Hickock and Fairbairn assisted in this effort to learn the whereabouts of the dead boy's father, but without the slightest result, nor did Keith's investigations reveal the gambler at any of his accustomed resorts, while Scott had apparently made a complete getaway. These disappearances merely served to convince him as to the truth of his first suspicions; Scott might have departed for good, but Hawley would certainly reappear just as soon as assured his name had not been mentioned in connection with the tragedy. To Nob alone did the plainsman candidly confide his belief in the guilt of those two, and when other duties called him elsewhere, he left the negro scouring the town for any possible reappearance of either.

Heavy-eyed from lack of sleep, heavy-hearted with his message, yet fully decided as to what advice he should offer, Keith returned to the hotel, and requested an interview with Hope. Although still comparatively early, some premonition of evil had awakened the girl, and in a very few moments she was prepared to receive her visitor. A questioning glance into his face was sufficient to assure her of unpleasant news, but with one quick breath, she grasped his arm as though his very presence afforded her strength.

"How tired you look! Something has occurred to keep you out all night—and—and I know you have brought me bad news. Don't be afraid to tell me; I can bear anything better than suspense. Is it about father?"

"No, Hope," and he took her hand, and led her to a chair. Bending above her he gave her the whole story of the night, and she scarcely interrupted with a question, sitting there dry-eyed, with only an occasional sob shaking her slender form. As he ended, she looked up into his face, and now he could see a mist of unshed tears in her eyes.

"What shall I do, Captain Keith? I am all alone with this, except for you."

"I have considered that, Hope," he answered, gravely, "and it seems to me your present duty is more to the living than the dead; You should remain here until we learn something definite regarding your father, and discover the truth of this conspiracy

formed against him. If Fred could know the trouble his chance would have caused, he would wish you to do this. With him gone, we are going to find the unravelling harder than ever. It is my judgment, Hope, your brother should be buried here."

She shuddered, her hands pressed to her eyes.

"Oh, on that horrible Boots Hill?"

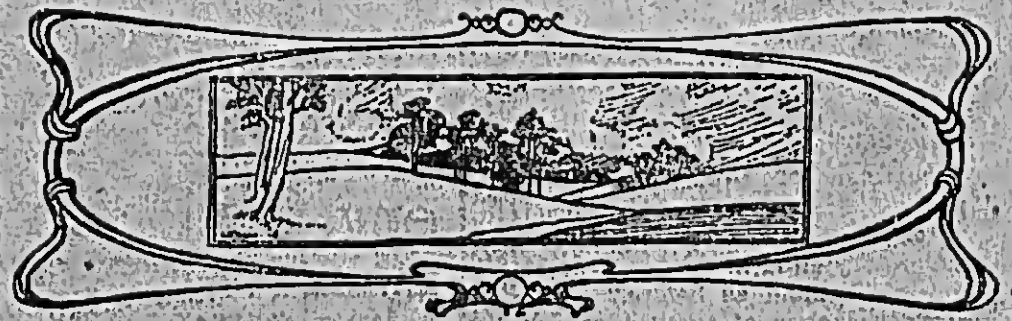
"Only temporarily, little girl," his voice full of deepest sympathy. "In a few weeks, perhaps, it could be removed East."

She was silent for what seemed to him a long while; then she looked up into his face, clinging to his arm.

"Yes," she said, "that will be best."

That same afternoon, the sun low in the west, they placed the dead boy in his shallow grave on "Boots Hill."

It was a strange funeral, in a strange environment—all about the barren, deserted plains; far away to the east and west, the darker line marking the railroad grade, and just below, nestled close in against the foot of the hill, the aqueduct town of tepts and shacks. There were not many to stand beside the open grave, for few in Sheridan knew the lad, and funerals were not uncommon—some cronies, half-drunk and muddled, a few, somewhat by the presence of the marshal, Doctor Fairbairn, Keith and Hope. That was all excepting the post chaplain from Fort Hays, who, inspired by a glimpse of the girl's unveiled face, spoke simple words of comfort. It was all over with quickly, and with the red sun



## Mapping the Nation

More than one-third of the area of the United States has been surveyed and mapped by topographers of the United States geological survey in connection with the preparation of a detailed topographic atlas of the country.

The maps represent areas called quadrangles, and show by a system of contour lines all topographic features, giving elevations as determined by the survey's spirit level work. The quadrangles are areas limited by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, and differ in size with the latitude of the areas and with the scales of the maps.

Topographic work has been completed in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia, and will be finished in Maryland during the next

still lingering on the horizon, the little party slowly wended their way back, down the steep trail into the one long street of Sheridan.

At the hotel Nob was waiting, the whites of his eyes shining with excitement, his putomime indicating important news. As soon as he could leave Hope, Keith hurried down to interview his dusky satellite, who appeared about to burst with restrained information. As soon as uncorrupted that individual began to flow volubly: "I sho' done seed 'em, Massa Jack; I done seed 'em both."

"Both? Both who?"

"Massa Waite, sah, an' dat black dobbie dat we was huntin' for. It was a mos' surprisin' circumstance, sah—a mos' surprisin' circumstance."

"Well, go on; where did you see them? Do you mean they were together?"

"The negro took a long brenth, evidently overcome by the importance of his message, and unable to conjure up words wholly satisfactory to his ideas. "It sho' am de strangest t'ing, Massa Jack, ebber I prognosticated. I was jest comin' 'roun' de corner ob Sheeny Joe's shebang, back dar by de blacksmith shop, when—de Lawd save me!—yere come ol' Massa Waite, a ridin' 'long on a cream col'd pinto just as much allus as ebber he was. Yas, sah; he's whiskeys was blowin' round, na' I could eben yeh him cussin' de boss, when he done say at a man what got up sudden like from a cart-wheel he was settin' on. I done took one look at dat secon' fellar, and seed it was dat black dobbie from down Carson way. Den I ducked lute de blacksmith shop out 'er right. I sho' didn't want Mister Hawley to git no chance at de nigger—I sho' didn't."

"Did they speak to one another?"

Keith asked, anxiously. "Did you hear what was said?"

"Sho' dey talked, Massa Jack. I sorter reckon dey was dar for dat special purpose. Sutt'nly, sah, dey went right at talkin' like dey had som'tin' on dey minds. Ol' Massa Waite was a sittin' straight up on de boss, an' dat black dobbie was a standin' dar in front ob him. Ol' Massa Waite he was mad from de first jump off, an' I could heah most ebber't'ing he said, but Mr. Hawley he grin de same way he do when he deal fero, an' speaks kinder low. De ol' man he swear fine at him, he call him ebber't'ing—a damn liar, a damn scoundrel—but Mr. Hawley he jest grin, and say ober de same t'ing."

"What was that, Nel?"

"Semi't'ing 'bout a gal, Massa Jack—an' a law suit—an' how de ol' man better settle up widout no fightin'. I jest didn't git de whole ob it, he talked so low like."

"What did Waite say?"

"Well, mostly he jest cussed. He sho' told dat black dobbie 'bout what he thought ob him, but he didn't nudder call him Hawley—no, sah, not once; he done call him Barlett, or som't'ing or odder like dat. But he sutt'nly read dat min's pedgree from way back to de time of de flood. I reckon," an' he done swore he'd fight for whatever it was, papers or no papers. Den Hawley, he got plumb tired ob de ol' man swearin' at him, an' he grabbed a pistol out ob his pocket an' says, 'Damin you, look at dat. What kind ob a fight can you make against dat face?' De ol' man stared at it a while, sorter chokin' up; den he say sorter like: 'It's Hope; where did yo' ebber get dat?' and de black dobbie he laughed, an' shoved de pistol back into his pocket. 'Hope, hell!' he say, 'it's Phyllis, an' I'll put her before any jury yo're mind to get—oh, I've got yo' nalled, Waite, dis time.'"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



# THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00

Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon  
Application

Telephone Antioch 85

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1912

Elgin, Ill., comes to the front with a candidate for the title of the most enterprising man of 1912 to date. He is George R. Thompson, justice of the peace, and he offers to marry free any couple at any hour of the day or night—if the bride will make affidavit that she did the proposing.

## Democratic Economy?

Economy has been the battle cry of the Democrats for years and they never cease to point with alarm to the billion dollar record of the Republicans in congress.

The present Democratic house, however, will violate all records for extravagance unless a mighty strong hand succeeds in keeping it down. Already it has rushed through a 75,000,000 dollar pension bill and now it is proposed to dish up another mess of a \$40,000,000 public buildings bill.

Democracy was never in better shape than it is right now, but it won't take many measures like the last to disgust the people and put it again in the down and out club.

## British Directness

American packers against whom trust prosecutions are pending will not be allowed by the British government to compete for contracts to supply meat to its army and navy.

The idea on which the exclusion is based is that persons or firms who receive the business of the government, which is organized law, must be themselves without the taint or suspicion of lawlessness. The rule is applied to British and American firms alike.

By one simple announcement the British government has done more to punish law breaking trusts in America than we ourselves have been able to do in twenty years with our civil and penal statutes. The loss of the contracts means the loss of \$15,000,000 worth of business.

Whether or not we assent to abstract justice of the method, we can not help but admire its directness.

Britannia is by no means perfection, but for government stripped of hypocrisy, sophistry and fol-de-rol it must rank high.

## Pork Barrel Menace

The Democrats in congress just now seem in danger of making a number of grave errors, both from the standpoint of legislative wisdom and political policy.

The danger will be in their attempting to curry favor with the voters of the country by the old familiar method of pork barrel appropriations instead of by adhering unwaveringly to their promises of tariff reduction and government economy.

The nation has its heart set upon lower tariff schedules. The repudiation of standpat Republicanism at the last congressional elections could mean nothing else.

For the Democrats to leave it now by so much as the shadow of turning is suicidal folly. Yet they seem on the point of doing so notwithstanding the warnings of such sane leaders as Underwood and Fitzgerald.

The increased pension bill has already passed the house, adding, perhaps, as much as \$75,000,000 to the government's annual expenditures. Then there are the public buildings bill and the rivers and harbors bill—more chances for the pork barrel.

The country wants relief from the oppressions of the tariff. It will not be mollified by pork barrel appropriations now, whatever may have been the case in the past.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FURNISHED BY

Lake County Title and Trust Co.

Abstracts of Title, Titles Guaranteed.

MARION TEMPLE BUILDING

WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

LOUIS J. GUNNEB Secretary.

T C Udell and w f to A G Wat-

son lots 11, 12 and 13, Rin-

ear's Add to Antioch w d \$1900 00

A G Weeks and w f et al to E

B Weeks lot in s e 1/4 sec 12,

West Antioch twp q c 1 00

Mary M Shaw and hus to W B

Walrath lots 33, 48, 52 and

162, Shaws' sub in sec 35, W

Antioch twp q c 1 00

Agnes M Hatch and hus to

John Shaw part S 1/4 sec 33 34

West Antioch twp q d 1 00

F A Johnson and w f to H H

Pegelow part lots 8 and 9,

Butler's First Add to Liber-

ville w d 2760 00

Sherlock Holmes.

"Drowned! Evidently the poor fel-

low couldn't swim."—Rile.

## AN OLD BLACK HEN

By Clara Inez Descon

The Hon. John Lawton wanted a country place to which he might retire and raise sunflowers. His daughter Peggy wanted him to buy such a place that she might raise chickens. Between the two of them they prevailed on Mrs. Lawton, who had an idea that she would like to raise string-beans, but wasn't sure, to consent to the change.

In due time the Hon. John had the proud satisfaction of growing thirteen big sunflowers along the fence, and Peggy's enthusiasm was a delight to see as she discovered that her fifteen white Leghorn hens had laid an egg among them. She couldn't pick out the hen that did it, and so in gratitude she tendered the whole number, such a banquet that the flock was dory for three days.

Not another egg was produced, but as winter came on Peggy was living in hopes, and not a bit discouraged. She was one who believed in giving the hen a chance. It made her nervous to be hurried, and the hens might have the same feeling. A shortage of eggs in the fall might mean husbands of them in the spring. Those fifteen hens and a rooster had all received names, and were dolly called by them, and the poultry business was becoming a joy forever when human nature and hen nature received a jolt.

During the night it snowed softly and quietly without fuss. When Miss Peggy arose in the morning and mndo a dash for the poultry house, as was her morning custom, she found tracks in the snow around the door—many tracks. There were cat tracks and man-tracks. The cat tracks were soft and gentle, but the man tracks were deep and savage. It was as if the man who made them was mad about something. For a minute or so the tracks meant nothing to the girl. Then she opened the door and found four of her white Leghorns missing. The tracks meant a chicken thief. Yes, "Prudence," "Precilla," "Flora" and "Estelle" were gone. Sometime in



"More Primer Facus."

the night after that gentle snow had begun to fall gently a double-dyed, all-wood, yard-wide chicken thief had swooped down and borne away the helpless innocents.

Miss Peggy's yells brought out the Hon. John.

"Whazzernazz, Peg?"

"Gone! Gone! Four of 'em!"

"What—chickens?"

"Yes."

"Bless me, but I thought the barn was afire! Well, don't go to raising all the country with your yells. The damn hens didn't pay half their keep, anyhow."

"But they loved me!"

"Loved by a hen! Better write a book about it. Come in to break-

fast."

"Dad Lawton, you are a heartless wretch!" exclaimed the tearful girl as she faced him. They were four of my dearest hen friends. They would eat out of my hand. They would look up into my eyes with trust and confidence. They depended on me to safeguard them, and now—now—"

Miss Peggy ate no breakfast that morning. After finishing his the Hon. John hunted her up and said:

"Peg, the hens are gone."

"Y—yes!"

"But honor remains. That is, you've

always wanted to play detective, and here's your chance. I've got to go to town today, but you may call on constable Martin and offer him ten dol-

lars to run down the villain."

"Do you mean it, daddy?"

"Sure, girl."

"Then you are not a heartless wretch and won't cry any more. I'll see the constable right away, and we'll have that thief in limbo by the time you get home. My poor hens are dead by this time, but justice and revenge are left."

"Go in and win, Peg."

Constable Martin lived a mile away. Miss Peggy drove over to find him at home and alert for the safety of the United States. When she had related her doleful story he hit his leg a slap and cried out:

"Miss Lawton, I'm an officer that keeps his eyes open!"

"That's what father says."

"Two weeks ago, when a young man

moved into that cottage beyond the aridge—a young man all alone and having a suspicious looking mustache—a young man who has no business to move into a cottage that they say is haunted by the ghost of an old woman that choked herself to death with the quibsy, I says to myself, says I:

"Martin, my boy, keep your eye on that young feller! It's counterfeiting, bigamy, conspiracy, arson or breach-of-promise he's up to."

"That's what I says, Miss Lawton, and there's more to come. Half an hour ago, Mr. Kane drove past here, and he sees me at the door and says:

"Hello, Martin!"

"Hello, yourself!"

"Why ain't you arresting the mar-

derer?"

"What's the row, Kane?"

"Feathers in the road back there—hen's feathers—fall feathers—body feathers! They mean murder in the cottage, Martin, and it's for you to be out and doing."

"That's what he says, Miss Lawton, and if you'd been a minute later you wouldn't have found me here. I'd have been looking at the blood and slaughter down there."

"Why, Mr. Martin, it's as easy as pie," replied Peggy. "There's no murder about it! That young man you spoke of stole my four hens."

"He did that, it's what's called a primer facus case."

"Those are feathers from my stolen hens."

"More Primer facus."

"And there has been no murder. Just a case of chicken stealing."

"And the murder of the stolen chickens."

"And we'll get a warrant and arrest him."

"We'll go right down without a warrant and give him no time to flee the country or hide the evidences of his crime. Get into my sleigh at the door. I shall want you to identify the bodies of the killed and slain."

They drove up to the haunted cottage to find the young man cutting wood at the door. He put down his ax and lifted his cap. He also smiled and saluted. There were no blood-stains on his clothing. He did not tremble when told that he was in the merciless grip of the law. On the contrary, he laughed. The constable related the proofs against him, and he laughed some more and replied:

"So, Miss—Miss—you have lost some white Leghorn hens?"

"Yes, sir," was Peggy's answer.

"Please come to the back door. There is my dog. He is worrying away at a black hen, found dead in the road two days ago. You didn't notice whether the feathers out there were black or white, did you?"

"But you are here alone," lamely protested the constable.

"Because I want to make some experiments in chemistry, and prefer to be alone. I feel like being out doors this bright morning, and suppose the three of us run down the chicken thief. That is, unless you still suspect—"

But Constable Martin hung his head and Peggy Lawton blushed and softly called herself names. The trail was taken up at the coop and followed across the fields and through the woods for a mile, but the pursuers were too late. The tramps who had stolen and eaten the chickens were gone.

The Hon. John Lawton was a man of perspicuity. He listened to Peggy's story, thought over it for a minute and then said:

"Peg, it's your next!"

"What do you mean, daddy?"

"Why, a young man who wouldn't think of stealing a poor girl's chickens will turn around and steal a father's only daughter!"

And the Hon. John was looking ahead just a year.

## Clerical Humor.

A local preacher, who occasionally got his metaphors mixed was preaching on self righteousness and ended his discourse by saying: "Let us remember that after all our righteousness is but filthy rags hanging on the branches of barren trees." On another occasion he was preaching on besetting sins, and when comparing these to obstacles in our path exclaimed: "Let us beware of these stones by the wayside, lest they turn again and rend us."

The at one time well known preacher among the Wesleyans, Peter Mackenzie, in reading the third chapter of Daniel invariably abbreviated the fifth verse, wherein are enumerated the instruments of the Babylonian band, most of them with hard names, to the "cornet," etc., and when the names were repeated in verses 10 and 18, said: "The band as before." He was a lay preacher of the old order who was admitted on to full plan without having read the prescribed Wesleyan Sermons, etc. He boasted of his lack of "book learning," and scornfully told a student of the new school who was learning Latin that "English was good enough for Paul; ain't it good enough for you?"

## Good Little Sermon.

Edgar A. Guest, of the Detroit Free Press has published a book of verses entitled "Just Glad Things," in which he makes this excellent observation: "It's all right to leave your grouch at home, but it's much better never to take it there." Why have long sermons when so much can be put into a short one?—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Flying Too High.

"De man dat alers wants de biggest an' de most of everything," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to pick up an ostrich an' overlook de turkey bird."

## LINCOLN LEAGUE UPHOLDS NEW PENSION BILL

(Continued from page one.)

ber of the league beats in sympathy with the veteran who offered his life's blood for Lincoln's doctrines, and I hope every member of the Lincoln league will raise his voice in protest at this brutal insult aimed at the old soldier by the arrogant "trust press" owners.

"I want to quote here a statement made by Colonel C. R. E. Koch, Adjutant General of the national organization of the G. A. R. Mr. Koch says:

"It is not a matter of sentiment with us G. A. R. men when we ask the aid of the press in furthering pension legislation. It is a plain matter of collecting an honest debt due us in dollars and cents. I have seen editorial clippings from Chicago newspapers con-

demning the Sherwood pension bill and censuring every one who had anything to do with it. If it hadn't been for the G. A. R. men where would these papers be today? The trust papers of this city and country have wrung their millions from the blood-stained sell of the Union we G. A. R. men saved. I speak for the entire membership of the G. A. R. in America when I say that if the pensioning of old soldiers is not paying an honest debt we don't want one penny. The G. A. R. has taken notice of that contingent of the press that 'soft soaps' the old soldiers when it wants his subscription and then knives him when he tries to get some of the paltry dollars it pays in taxes for fighting to the death to build up a country that can support newspapers."

"The words spoken by General Koch should never be forgotten by members of the Lincoln league. A deficit of many millions of dollars a year must be borne by the citizens of our country in order that the newspaper publishers may have the privilege of sending their product, namely, their papers, for 1 cent a pound through the mails, while the citizens must pay merchandise rates or 16 cents a pound. I say let the publishers of the pension-opposing newspapers relinquish this special privilege and let the government adequately give to the veterans, the defenders of our country and our flag what they are justly entitled to."

"I also wish to call your attention to an editorial which appeared in the Chicago Tribune in its issue of Dec. 14, under the caption, 'A Pension Scandal,' which editorial says the bill is only an

other raid on the national treasury and that if the Senate passes it the duty falls upon the President to put his veto to the act. This is the attitude of the Chicago Tribune to the old men who fought for the honor of this country, and this is what it would give these old men in the declining days of their lives. The Tribune calls it a 'pension scandal,' but to be the beneficiaries of a school lease is to their moral sense, a civic virtue."

## A Pension Scandal

In passing the Sherwood pension bill the national House of Representatives has played a cheap piece of politics with the old soldier as its pawn. The men who voted for the bill do not expect the veterans to obtain the benefits of it. They know that if the senate passed it President Taft would be obliged to veto it. It would be his duty and he has shown that without regard to what might be the political or personal consequences he has the courage to do so.

The soldier who sacrificed himself and his opportunities when the country needed him ought to find that country at his back when he needs it and any bill which is a true relief measure will meet no opposition, but there is no excuse for one which plays fast and loose with the nation's finance in the cause of small politics and which passes because Representatives are afraid to risk their political skins for their convictions.

Canny Joseph Gurney Cannon, with one eye on the soldiers' home in Danville and the other on his political prospects in the Eighteenth congressional district, is a type of the ferid but insincere friend of the veteran.

Pension relief is one thing, a pension scandal is another. President Taft recently in an interview explained to what embarrassment the administration was put to raise revenue and he pointed to the corporation revenue tax law as part solution of the difficulty. At 1 per cent it provides \$23,000,000 a year. At the lowest estimate the Sherwood bill means an expense of \$45,000,000 annually and it may be 70,000,000. What effect would this have on proposed tariff reductions? Shrewd protectors of high schedules might find subtle reasons for their votes for this bill. The Tribune has always been a friend of the old soldier, but it cannot stand for this measure.

It is not an attempt to afford just relief to veterans. It is a bill to strengthen Congressmen in the approaching campaign. It is a raid on the national treasury. It should not pass the Senate. If it does it should be vetoed by President Taft.

## DEC. WEATHER REPORT

Furnished By J. C. James, the Local Weather Man

Dec. 1911.—Warmest day 55 on the 11th, and Coldest day 1 above on the 28th. Average temperature 30.63. Rainfall 2 1/2 inches. 9 inches snow.

Dec. 1910.—Warmest day 40 on the 27th. Coldest day 2 below on the 12th. Average temperature 22.80. Rainfall 40 inches. 3 inches of Snow.

Dec. 1909.—Warmest day 50 on the 2nd. Coldest day 6 below on the 18th. Average temperature 20.66. Total rain fall 3.50 inch. 27 inches of snow.

Dec. 1908.—Warmest day 62 on the 26th. Coldest day 2 below on the 9th. Average temperature 24.72. Total rain fall 1 inch. 4 inches of snow.

Dec. 1907.—Warmest day 52 on the 27. Coldest day 7 above on the 17th. Average temperature 29.19. Rainfall 2.10 inches. 4 inches of snow.

Dec. 1906.—Warmest day 48 on the 14th. & 31st Coldest day 3 above on the 7th. Average temperature 28.43. Total rain fall 1.15 inches. no Snow

Dec. 1905.—Warmest day 50 on the 7th. Coldest day 6 above on the 3rd. Average temperature 27.51. Total rainfall 1.55 inch. 7 inches of snow

Dec. 1904.—Warmest day 50 on the 23rd. Coldest day 9 below on the 16th. Average temperature 21.98. Rainfall 1.30. 6 inches of snow.

Dec. 1903.—Warmest day 40 on the 23rd. Coldest day 18 below on the 13th. Average temperature 17.70. Total rainfall 2 inches. 11 inches of snow.

Dec. 1902.—Warmest day 45 on the 1st. Coldest day 5 above on the 9th. Average temperature 23.29. Rainfall 70.100. inches. 4 inches of Snow

Dec. 1901.—Warmest day 53 on the 1st. Coldest day 14 below on the 15th. Average temperature 21.60. Total rainfall 90.100 inch. 1 inches snow.

December 11 holds the record for the highest Maximum temperature also the highest average temperature, of any Dec. of which I have record. It was an all round good month.

## Wisdom From Bacon.

An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or garden; and certainly men, who are great lovers of themselves, waste the public divide with reason between self-love and society; and be so true to thyself, as thou be act false to others, especially to thy king and country. It is poor center of man's actions, himself.—Bacon.

## After Inventory Sale

The tedious duty of Inventory is over. A week of careful measuring, counting and figuring, and a general renovation of all departments has revealed the fact that our stocks are altogether too heavy for this time of the year, as a result--

## Prices Have Been Radically Slashed

in order that our stocks may be immediately and effectually reduced below a normal condition. You will find a countless number of bargains in every department. The lines that have met the most pronounced reductions are:

Womens' Suits and Coats, Furs, Millinery, Children's Apparel, Shoes, Dress Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Furniture, Bedding, House Furnishings, Men's Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings,

Timely Savings on Winter Needs

The Globe DEPARTMENT STORE

Heavy Reductions In all Sections



## Local Announcements and the Elgin Butter Market

## Grayslake, Illinois



# APPROVES OF ACTION

ROOSEVELT SANCTIONS RUSS TREATY ABROGATION—FEARS HYPOCRISY BY U. S.

## GIVES A HAGUE COURT HINT

Former President in Editorial Says Ratification of Arbitration Pact Would Expose Nation to Ridicule of Other Nations.

New York.—In an editorial in the current issue of the Outlook, with the caption of "The Russian Treaty, Arbitration and Hypocrisy," Theodore Roosevelt has this to say:

"I cordially approve the action taken by congress in abrogating the Russian treaty, because men must vote and act on the situation as it actually confronts them; and in the actual event congressmen had only two alternatives, namely, to abrogate the treaty or to submit to the continuance of conditions which have become intolerable to our national self-respect and which represent a continuing wrong, especially to American citizens of Jewish faith.

"I still believe that in so serious a matter it would have been well first to endeavor to secure a decision by the league court on the interpretation of the existing treaty. I am confident that such a decision would, of necessity, have been in our favor; and, if so, it would have enabled Russia to retire from an untenable position with good grace and no loss of self-respect—an object that should always be held in view in dealing with any foreign nation with which at any time we have difficulties. But no movement had been made by either nation looking towards any other method of settling the matter than the one actually adopted. Congress was confronted by the simple fact that, unless the treaty was abrogated, conditions would remain as they now are; and, under the circumstances, congress acted wisely and properly in declaring for the abrogation.

"But this action was taken while the universal arbitration treaties are pending in the senate. These treaties are avowedly championed as being of the kind we are to enter into with all nations, and as supplanting the existing arbitration treaties which we have with almost all nations, including Russia as well as England and France. These treaties, if ratified by the senate unamended, will explicitly promise, will explicitly pledge the honor and good faith of the American nation to arbitrate precisely such questions as that which at this very moment we announce that we will not endeavor to arbitrate in the case of Russia. Under these circumstances to ratify the general arbitration treaties would put the American people in an attitude of peculiarly contemptible hypocrisy and would, rightly, expose us to the derision of all thinking mankind, for we should put ourselves in the position of naking sweeping and insincere promises impossible of performance at the very time when by our own actions we showed that we would certainly not keep such promises, nor translate them into action.

## SUN HEADS CHINA REPUBLIC

Is Elected President by Delegates of Eighteen Provinces at Nanking and Begins Activities.

Shanghai.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, China's first president, elected by the delegates of the 18 provinces of China proper, in session at Nanking, took up the details of his administration and has formulated a program to deal with the present critical situation.

It is stated on good authority that the president will first demand the withdrawal of the imperial troops from their strategic positions and then order the Manchus to lay down their arms or join the republican forces. His next step will be to extend the existing armistice.

Peking.—It is understood here that the abdication of the emperor and the empress dowager is a matter of only a few days. Several of the Manchus princes have engaged residences within the foreign concessions at Peking. The emperor and the empress dowager will probably seek refuge in the legation quarter of this city.

## GOLDEN CITY IS SCORCHED

Pioneer Town of Porcupine Saved From Destruction Only by Blowing Up of Buildings.

Cohalt, Ont.—Fire swept the business district of Golden City wiping out nearly all the buildings that survived the disastrous conflagration of last July. The rush of the flames was stopped only by blowing up the Lyric theater and two adjoining buildings. The burned section included about a dozen stores, a hotel and several saloons.

Golden City is the pioneer town site of Porcupine.

Admiral Dewey for Peace.—Washington.—"I am for peace, but peace with four new battleships each year to assure it," said Admiral Dewey shortly after the general naval board of which he is the head recommended the building of that number of vessels.

Savant Makes Forty-Year Trip. Boston.—After 40 years of historical studies in foreign countries, Prof. Edward Evans, formerly of the University of Michigan, is back in the land of his birth.

## SLAY 1,000 PERSIANS

TURKOMANS MASSACRE VILLAGERS IN RUSSIAN SHIPS' LIGHT.

Report That Great Britain Has Sent Note of Protest to Czar's Government.

Washington.—Barbarous Turcoman troops attached to the Russian army drove more than 1,000 Persians from their homes in ill-fated villages and slaughtered them as the sunbeams of Russian warships uncovered their hiding places in the Uandarijz swamps along the Caspian sea.

First word of this hitherto suppressed and unparalleled atrocity reached Washington from the central Persian committee at Constantinople.

The report is current in diplomatic circles in Washington that, shocked by the barbaric cruelties of her ally, Great Britain has sent a note of protest and disapproval to St. Petersburg.

It was explained that, although this butchery was the first to mark the gory trail of Russia into Persia, so complete was the censorship of the czar that until now no word of it has reached enlightened Europe or America.

Uandarijz is a small seaport town in the province of Mazindern, in the northwest corner of Persia. To the east and southeast were between 50 and 60 small villages, now villages no more.

On the northern side of the international border 2,000 Turcomans, even more barbarous and undisciplined than Cossacks, had been concentrated by the Russian authorities.

Without provocation or warning, these assassins were unleashed upon the helpless villagers.

## AIM TO BAR OUT U. S. JEWS

Duma Bill Wants Russia to Raise Custom Duties 100 Per Cent.—Slap at America.

St. Petersburg.—All American Jews will be forbidden entrance to Russia if a bill introduced in the duma by the Nationalists becomes law. Not only this, but further retaliation for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 by the United States is provided.

Custom duties are to be raised 100 per cent, unless the Russian nominal schedule is lower than the American. In that case a duty equaling the American duty will be collected.

The author of the bill states that the last provision of the bill is necessary in order to deal with the importation of American agricultural machinery. The remaining points of the proposed bill correspond in virtually every particular with the bill introduced December 22 by ex-President Guebkoff, providing for tariff schedules applicable to the United States at the expiration of the Russo-American commerce and navigation treaty of 1832.

## CROKERS SUED FOR DAMAGES

John J. Breen Alleges That Former Tammany Chief and Sons Alienated Wife's Affections.

New York.—The romance of Ethel Croker Breen, daughter of the former Tammany chieftain, and John J. Breen, the handsome riding master of a New York riding academy, took a new angle when Breen filed suit in the supreme court against Richard Croker and his two sons, Richard Jr. and Howard, for \$100,000, accusing them with "wrongfully contriving to injure him and deprive him of the affections of his wife."

## FIFTY DIE IN POISON PLOT

Scores Are Dead and Dying in Berlin Municipal Shelter House Mystery.

Berlin.—Scores of homeless men are dead as the result of poison received in the municipal shelter house December 26. Potomine poison in which the deaths were at first attributed is doubted and it is believed that the men were victims of a plot.

Fifteen more of the destitute inmates have died, bringing the total of fatalities up to more than fifty. Sixty or seventy others are seriously ill at hospitals in the city.

The superintendent of the asylum expresses the opinion, based on one of the post-mortem examinations, that the deaths have not been due to impure food, but to deliberate poisoning.

## C. W. MORSE IS HEARTBROKEN

Former Banker Had Counted on Being Released From Prison on Christmas Day.

Atlanta, Ga.—Charles W. Morse was heartbroken by the news that his pardon had been refused. Those familiar with the physician's report are astounded, as it is positively known that the three experts were unanimous in reporting Morse suffering from three distinct incurable diseases.

Vice-Consul to Chicago Dies. Queenstown, Ireland.—Thomas Broadwood, the recently appointed British vice-consul for Chicago, died at the Queens hotel here. He was taken ill while he was on board the American line steamer New York on the way to America and disembarked here.

Report Franz Joseph Dying. Berlin.—Emperor Franz Joseph is dying, according to a report received at the German court. It is said there is no hope for his recovery.

## FELLOW SUFFERERS



## PACT IS EXPOSED

PACKERS ATTORNEY PRODUCES CONTRACT FOR LOAN WHICH HELPED FORM TRUST.

WITNESS NAMES E. H. GARY

Noted New York Financier Are Mentioned in Court as Backers of Proposed Gigantic Merger of Chicago Meat Firms.

Chicago.—P. A. Valentine, former treasurer for Armour & Co., and E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, figured conspicuously in the trial of the ten indicted Chicago packers charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

The names of the two financiers came out when Pierce Butler, assistant to the attorney general, questioned Albert H. Veeder, former counsel for Swift & Co., regarding contract No. 7, which provided for a loan of \$15,000,000 in the formation of the National Packing company.

The reading of the agreement showed that Mr. Gary was to take over all the assets of the packers in consideration for the loan. Mr. Valentine signed the agreement in behalf of J. Ogdon Armour.

The old pool of packers, it developed, was known only as "P. O. Box 247." Mr. Veeder testified that he knew of no name for the association, but it was said that "P. O. Box 247" was the mysterious name under which the pool worked.

The merger of the following plants by the Chicago packers, he said, became known later as the National Packing company: United Dressed Beef company of New York, Power Packing company, Hammond Packing company, and St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision company.

Veeder was asked why the Chicago packers did not take over the firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger business in November, 1902, as contemplated. Mr. Veeder explained that the \$500,000,000 merger of the packers was in progress, but that the financial strain of 1903 prevented the promoters from securing a loan of \$50,000,000 from New York bankers to carry the deal through.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as managers of the syndicate, were to receive either one-fifth of the syndicate's profits or one per cent. of its par value.

After James Stillman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and E. H. Harriman failed to produce the \$50,000,000, Mr. Veeder said a loan of \$15,000,000 was made by the same financiers in July, 1903, for the formation of the National Packing company.

## TO MARRY LILLIAN RUSSELL

Pittsburgh Publisher to Become Fourth Husband of Actress—Nat Goodwin to Wed.

New York.—Lillian Russell, the actress, will be married to Alexander P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh Leader, in May.

It will be Miss Russell's fourth matrimonial venture. She has known Mr. Moore about ten years. Rumors that Nat C. Goodwin, actor and manager, was preparing to enter matrimony again have been temporarily set at rest by a statement from Mr. Goodwin himself.

"I intend to try it again some time," he said, "but I'm going to allow myself at least another year of freedom first."

Merritt Heirs Got \$1,000,000. New York.—The will of the late Capt. Israel J. Merritt, ex-president of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking company, who died a short time ago, divides among his wife and children an estate estimated at \$1,000,000.

Wind Causes Man's Death. Boston.—Andrew Rowan of Boston was almost instantly killed when, blown off the sidewalk into the street by the heavy wind, he was knocked down and run over near Beverly by an automobile.

## RAP FOR MURDERERS

GOMPERS SENDS LETTER TO LABOR DENOUNCING McNAMARAS.

American Federation Leaders Declare Industrial Condition Responsible for Dynamite Outrages.

Washington.—That labor unions have no desire to condone the crimes of which the McNamara brothers recently pleaded guilty at Los Angeles, is the declaration of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in a letter to unions of the United States. The statement is signed by the ways and means committee, which was named to raise the McNamara defense fund.

Contained in the statement is the following criticism of the McNamaras: "Organized labor of America has no desire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits punished commensurately for their crime."

"It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country."

Blame for conditions which produce such men as the McNamaras is thrown upon employers.

## SAYS "GRIZZLY" IS MODEST

Helen Tatt's Dancing Tutor Comes to Defense of "Turkey Trot" and Other Dances.

Washington.—Egan Warwig, dancing master to Washington's "400," who is teaching Miss Helen Tatt, Postmaster General Hitchcock, John Barrett and other members of the "Plyhouse" dancing club, the "Boston Dip," "The Grizzly Bear" and "Turkey Trot" dances rushed into the defense of these dances. "While the exaggerated forms of 'Boston Dip,' 'The Grizzly Bear' and 'Turkey Trot' might possibly be offensive to some minds," said Mr. Warwig, "they can be made harmless and entertaining amusements. They are built upon the basic principle of the classic waltz and can be made both graceful and modest."

## MOROS FORCED TO YIELD

Six Hundred Surrender to Americans Through Hunger After Their Supplies Cut Off.

Manila.—The Moros, who several days ago retired to the top of Budajo in the island of Jolo, which they had fortified, capitulated to the American troops. The Moros numbered 600, and defied an ultimatum issued by Brigadier General Pershing, ordering the disarmament of natives in the district. Their supplies were cut off, and they were surrounded in their stronghold by American infantry. Finally they were forced to yield through hunger.

## AID TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Taft Issues Order Allowing Use of Non-Medical Methods in Panama Canal Zone.

Washington.—President Taft, who makes the laws for the Panama canal zone, amended a recent executive order regarding the practice of medicine in the zone, so as to sanction explicitly the use of Christian Science and other non-medical methods.

Leprosy Found in Indiana. Indianapolis, Ind.—What is declared to be a well-developed case of leprosy has been discovered in this city and the health board has called a meeting to decide what action shall be taken. The victim of the malady is Mrs. Lavina Blackwell, a negro.

Gomez "Not a Revolutionist." San Antonio, Tex.—Emilio Vazquez Gomez, who is in this city as a self-styled refugee, denies that he had planned or would plan a revolution against the Mexican government.

## REFUSE A PLEDGE

OHIO REPUBLICAN INSURGENTS REJECT RESOLUTION TO INDORSE LA FOLLETTE.

## DEFEAT OF TAFT IS ASKED

Pinchot and Garfield Speak Against Indorsement of Any Candidate—Platform Principles Adopted Follow Those of Chicago Conference.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio progressive Republican conference here by a vote of 52 to 32 refused to indorse Senator Robert M. La Follette as a candidate upon whom the progressives could unite for the nomination for president at the Chicago convention.

After refusing the indorsement of the league, the delegates voted, 51 to 11, in favor of a resolution, as a personal expression of the delegates, naming Senator La Follette as "the living embodiment of the principles of the progressive movement, and the logical candidate to carry them to successful fruition."

The vote came after a three hours' debate on the floor of the convention, and was on the adoption of an amendment to the report of the resolutions committee, which had been unanimously in favor of not naming a candidate.

Gifford Pinchot, who declared that he spoke only for himself and in no way for Theodore Roosevelt, and former Secretary of the Interior Garfield were the leaders in the debate against giving any candidate an indorsement.

Senator Works of California and later Senator Clapp of Minnesota were vigorous in urging that the Ohio progressives concentrate their efforts in working for the election of La Follette.

The resolution, which was adopted and which had been submitted to the resolutions committee by Mr. Pinchot, Walter L. Houser and John D. Fackler, temporary chairman of the Ohio organization, read as follows:

We are opposed to the renomination of President Taft. We hereby declare it to be the determined purpose of the Ohio Progressive Republican league to work in harmony and union to nominate a Progressive Republican for president, recognizing as follow progressives all who hold the principles for which we stand, whether they be for the presidential nomination of Robert M. La Follette or Theodore Roosevelt, or any other Progressive Republican.

We assert the essential unity of the progressive movement throughout the entire state and nation.

We favor the election of delegates who will favor the nomination of a candidate who will fully represent the progressive principles.

A declaration of principles adopted unanimously was substantially the one prepared by a committee appointed at a meeting of progressives of the western reserve. On the question of national policies, it followed the line of the platform adopted by the progressive conference in Chicago.

## ATTACK BEGUN ON HANKOW

Imperialist Army of 25,000 Defend City Against 4,000 Revolutionary Late in Fierce Fight.

Peking.—Advices received here from Hankow say that a revolutionary force of 4,000 men have begun an attack upon that city. The fighting, which is reported to be extremely fierce, continued nearly all day. An imperialist army of more than 25,000 occupies Hankow and is thought here to be amply able to defend it from capture.

The leaders of the imperialists are delighted at the turn of affairs demonstrated by this outbreak. This onstrated by this outbreak. This onstrated by this outbreak. This onstrated by this outbreak.

## TAFT GREETED BY 8,000

Annual Reception at White House is Largest With One Exception in Its History.

Washington.—Eight thousand American citizens, the diplomatic corps, representatives of the army and hundreds of government officials, shook hands with President Taft and wished him a happy New Year at the largest New Year's reception that one in the history of the White House.

The only other reception that approached it in size was the New Year's reception held by President Roosevelt on the eve of his departure from the presidential chair.

The line of well wishers reached beyond the treasury building, where good humoredly they waited their turn to enter the mansion.

Poor Children Get Annual Treat. Bloomington, Ill.—Hundreds of poor children were treated here to an annual New Year's dinner, for which provision was made in his will by John Gultmacher, wealthy resident of this city. In addition, each child was given 50 cents as nucleus of savings bank account by his son, John.

American Sculptor Honored. Paris.—Paul Whyland Bartlett, the American sculptor, has been elected corresponding secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts.

## Awful Backaching Kidney Trouble!

Dr. Dorby's Famous Pills Will Quickly Restore Your Kidneys and Bladder—Banish Your Rheumatism—Try Them Free!

Oh, the torture of getting up in the morning—those terrible pains stabbing you through and through—twisting and wrenching every muscle, bone and nerve. You who suffer from kidney and bladder troubles know the experience only too well. You



Profitable goods are good friends that we dearly love to part with.

Lewis' Single Binder, straight 6c—many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars.

Many a man's handshake is less sincere than the wag of his dog's tail.

Accepting a Compliment.

Neighbor—What a lovely day this is!

Weather Man—Thank you.

Mary's Little Postscript.

Mistress—Mary, wasn't that gentleman asking for me?

The New Maid—No, mum, he described the lady he wanted to see as being about 40, and I told him 'it couldn't be you.'

Mistress—Quite right, my dear. And you shall have an extra afternoon off tomorrow.

The New Maid—Yes, mum! Thankee, mum! Yes, mum! I told him couldn't be you, as you was about 50.

Mistress—And while you're taking your afternoon off you'd better look out for a new place!

Gentle Correction Needed.

Mr. Littlest—Doctor, what did you tell me was your special treatment for sleeplessness?

Medico—We strike at the cause or the origin of the trouble.

Mr. Littlest—You don't say so!

Well, you will find the baby in the other room. Only, don't strike at him too hard.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative.

You'll generally always find that the person who is most suspicious of others, himself seems watching.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE NIGROU. Quinine Tablets. Regularity of bowels is the key to cure. E. W. GROU'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Some society women are known by what they waste their affection on.

Lewis' Single Binder, extra quality tobacco, costs more than other 6c cigars.

It seems that to make both ends meet requires no end of money.

## Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism

The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years, it kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon I felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's."

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatobes.

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion.

Improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Clears and beautifies the hair. Promotes a beautiful growth. Revives falling hair. Gray hair turns to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases, itching, dandruff. 25c and \$1.00 bottles.

PISO'S

IS THE NAME OF THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS



# YEAR JUST GONE ONE OF REVOLTS

Marked by Unrest Involving the  
Entire World.

## "REBELS" ALWAYS VICTORS

Chinese and Mexican Revolutions and  
Strife Against Graft and Monopoly—Great Strides Made in  
Aviation.

When the historian of the future records the events of the year 1911, he will lay particular stress on the political and social unrest throughout the world. This was not confined to any one country, nor to a few countries; it was world-wide, involving practically every nation, both civilized and uncivilized. It included revolutions against long-standing governments, battles of labor and capital, wars between different nations and, in short, everything that could be branded as strife against existing conditions or growing conditions.

Most significant of all the events of the year was the explosion in open rebellion of the hatred, that had been accumulating through the ages, of the Chinese against the despotic Manchurian dynasty. Passive, unresisting, yet at the same time loathing and despising the power that held them in subjection, the millions in the Far East empire had for centuries submitted to being trodden on by unreasoning, overbearing, all-potent self-styled demigods. But China was gradually awakening and, when the first flames of revolution burst forth, it was the signal for the conflagration to become general.

Rebels the Winners Everywhere.  
Just the Chinese insurrection was but a larger edition of dozens, yes, scores, of upheavals of various kinds in other parts of the world. They broke forth with such suddenness that it was almost impossible to realize what was occurring until the whole thing was over. Without exception, every one of the great disturbances of the year that reached an ultimate result, wound up in favor of the party or element rebelling against the condition. In not one did the defense win over the offense.

The Mexican revolution, near to our own doors, was a striking example of the overturn of regime. Nearer still was the successful culmination of the battle for statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

Other struggles of equal magnitude developed during the year, many of them with sensational effect, in which the issue is still being fought. Among these are the battle between labor and capital, the "people" and monopoly, and advocates of popular government as opposed to representative government. Campaigns on graft have been waged with forceful resolution by city, state and federal authorities, not only in all corners of the United States, but abroad as well.

The McNamara dynamiting case, the growth of sentiment for popular election of all federal officials, the progress of the woman suffrage movement, rust prosecutions, the campaign for currency reform and that for lower tariffs—all these typify the unrest that exists in our own country.

### Year's Important Events.

Aside from the numberless conflicts, many noteworthy things have been done in the diary of 1911. Selected as witnessed vast strides, particularly in the field of aviation. The flight of Wood from St. Louis to New York and of Rodgers from New York to Pasadena, Cal., were the crowning achievements in this line. About all that remains to be accomplished in aviation, as a feat, is the crossing of the ocean.

When all that is good and all that bad are considered together, it can be said otherwise than that the year was one in which the good predominated.

A chronological table of the important events of 1911 follows:

### JANUARY.

- 1—Juan Estrada inaugurated president of Nicaragua.
- 2—President Taft officially recognizes the Estrada government.
- 3—W. E. Corder resigns presidency of the United States Steel corporation. First postal savings banks opened.
- 4—Senator Elkins of West Virginia dies.
- 5—Tobacco trust dissolution suit filed in United States Supreme court. President Taft sends congress special message urging fortification of Panama Canal.
- 6—Battle of Arkansas launched at Camden, N. J.
- 7—Paul Morton, president of Equitable Life Insurance company and former secretary of the treasury, dies.
- 8—David Graham Phillips, noted author, shot in New York by a mad villain; died a day later.
- 9—Canadian reciprocity agreement presented to congress by President Taft.
- 10—House of representatives votes on Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 at San Francisco, defeating New Orleans efforts.
- 11—Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry dies.

### FEBRUARY.

- 1—Miss Vivian Gould married to Desires of England in New York.
- 2—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia dies.
- 3—Premier Asquith introduces in

to English house of commons bill abolishing veto power of house of lords.

### MARCH.

- 1—Senator Lorimer of Illinois retains his seat by senate vote with margin of six.
- 2—Reciprocity falls in senate. Sixty-first congress adjourns.
- 3—President Taft makes good on extra session threat, setting special session at April 4.
- 4—United States troops ordered to Mexican frontier.
- 5—Trial of the Camorrista begins at Palermo, Italy.
- 6—Supreme court sustains constitutionality of corporation tax law, increasing national income by \$27,000,000.
- 7—Triangle Shirt Waist company fire in the Asch building, New York, resulting in 141 deaths.

### APRIL.

- 1—Special session of Sixty-second congress convenes.
- 2—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, dies.
- 3—Canadian reciprocity bill and farmers' free list bill introduced in house.
- 4—House approves direct election of senators by 290 to 10.
- 5—David Jayne Hill resigns as ambassador to Germany.
- 6—House passes Canadian reciprocity, 265 to 89.
- 7—McNamara brothers arrested in Chicago and Indianapolis; rushed by automobile on way to Los Angeles to face dynamite charges.
- 8—Jay Gould marries Annie Douglas Graham of Hawaii, in New York.
- 9—Bangor, Me., devastated by fire.

### MAY.

- 1—Chinese rebellion begins in Kwangtung province.
- 2—House orders investigation of steel trust.
- 3—Battle of Juarez begins, resulting in capture by Mexican rebels two days later.
- 4—J. M. Dickinson resigns as secretary of war; succeeded by Henry L. Stimson of New York.
- 5—Standard Oil company ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.
- 6—Porfirio Diaz announces he will resign presidency of Mexico.
- 7—New Mexico and Arizona statehood resolution passes in house.
- 8—Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.
- 9—Tobacco trust ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.

### JUNE.

- 1—W. E. D. Stokes shot in New York by Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad.
- 2—American polo team beats British in deciding game of international series.
- 3—Resolution for popular election of senators passed by senate.
- 4—European aviation circuit race begins at Vincennes, France. Three aviators—Captain Princeteau, M. La Martin and M. Lendran—killed when machines fall to ground.
- 5—President Taft celebrates his silver wedding anniversary.
- 6—Arrival in New York of Olympic largest passenger boat in world.
- 7—Coronation of King George of England.
- 8—Cornell crew wins Poughkeepsie regatta.

### JULY.

- 1—Harry N. Atwood flies in biplane from Boston to New York.
- 2—Lieutenant Conneau ("Andre Benumott") wins 1,000-mile aviation circuit race, from Vincennes, over France, Belgium, Holland and England.
- 3—American Harvard-Yale athletic team defeated by Oxford-Cambridge team at London.
- 4—Investiture of prince of Wales.
- 5—Henry Clay Beattie shoots his wife.
- 6—Canadian reciprocity passed by senate.
- 7—President Taft signs Canadian reciprocity treaty.

### AUGUST.

- 1—London dock strike begins.
- 2—Harry N. Atwood starts flight for New York from St. Louis.
- 3—English dock strike settled.
- 4—Special session of congress adjourns.
- 5—G. A. R. special train wrecked near Manchester, N. Y., 37 civil war veterans and members of their families being killed.
- 6—Atwood arrives at New York, finishing his flight from St. Louis.

### SEPTEMBER.

- 1—Col. John Jacob Astor marries Madeline Talmage Force.
- 2—Cross-continent aeroplane flight for Hearst \$50,000 prize officially begins.
- 3—H. H. Hilton of England wins American golf championship at Apawamis links.
- 4—Premier Stolypin of Russia shot while attending opera at Kiev, dying two days later.
- 5—President Taft starts on trip through west.
- 6—Cal P. Rodgers leaves New York on cross-continent flight. Rodgers was the only one to complete the trip.
- 7—Canadian voters reject reciprocity bill.
- 8—French battleship Liberté blown up in harbor of Toulon, killing three hundred.
- 9—Italy declares war on Turkey, as result of Tripoli controversy, and rushes troops to Tripoli.
- 10—One hundred killed by breaking of dam at Austin, Pa.

### OCTOBER.

- 1—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley dies.
- 2—Republic of China proclaimed at Wu Chang.
- 3—Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme Court dies.
- 4—Aviator Eugene Ely killed at Macoon, Va.

20—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson arrested in Boston as slayer of Aylin Jinnell.

21—Rev. Frank W. Sanford, leader of the Holy Ghosts, arrives in Portland, Me., aboard the Coronet, on which he starved the fanatical members of the party. He is arrested.

Chinese national assembly convenes.

23—Winston Churchill is made England's first lord of the admiralty, being succeeded as home secretary by Reginald McKenna.

24—Philadelphia Athletics win world's baseball championship from New York.

25—Joseph Pulitzer, noted publisher, dies.

Names of 18 new cardinals-designate announced.

### NOVEMBER.

- 1—President Taft reviews great battleship fleet at New York.
- 2—Kyrle Bellew, famous actor, dies.
- 3—Chinese rebels capture Shanghai, controlling mouth of Yangtze-Kiang river.
- 4—Cal P. Rodgers arrives at Pasadena, Cal., concluding his epochal flight from New York to Pacific coast.
- 5—Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg protests to Russia against alleged insults to American Jews.
- 6—Persia refuses Russia's demand to remove W. Morgan Shustor, young American in charge of Persian finances.
- 7—New Mexico's first election as a state results in Democratic governor. Italian advance to Tripoli begins.
- 8—United States circuit court at New York approves tobacco trust dissolution plan.
- 9—Chinese republic appeals for recognition by the world.
- 10—Russia starts troops for Persian frontier.
- 11—President, Caeceres of Santo Domingo assassinated.
- 12—Henry Clay Beattie executed.
- 13—Miss Mildred Sherman marries Lord Carnarvon of England in New York.
- 14—Public consistory creating 19 cardinals at Rome.

### DECEMBER.

- 1—McNamara brothers change pleas in dynamite case to "guilty."
- 2—King George arrives in India for the Durbar.
- 3—First regular session of Sixty-second congress convenes.
- 4—J. B. McNamara sentenced for life, John J. to 15 years. President Taft sends congress message devoted entirely to trust problems.
- 5—Beer trust suit begun at Chicago.
- 6—Investigation board reports battleship Maine was destroyed by outside explosion.
- 7—207 miners entombed at Briceville, Tenn., by explosion.
- 8—Constitution of Chinese republic framed.
- 9—Durbar at India held by King George emperor of India.
- 10—Republican national committee names Chicago, June 13, for 1912 national convention.
- 11—Sulzer bill abrogating passport treaty with Russia passed by house.
- 12—Alfred G. Vanderbilt weds Mrs. Margaret McKim in London.
- 13—Ambassador Curran Guild at instruction of President Taft, notifies Russia of intention to abrogate treaty of 1832.
- 14—Senate approves President Taft's abrogation of Russian treaty. President sends congress special message on wool tariff.
- 15—John Bigelow, America's "grand old man," dies.
- 16—Russian forces open hostilities with Persia, bombarding the governor's palace at Tabriz.

### AGAIN THE POOR FAT MAN.

Among the passengers on a downtown car the other evening were a fat man, a lean man, who proved to be deaf, and a couple of giggly girls. On one of the side streets a German band was engaged in making life miserable for the residents of the neighborhood. The fat man shifted uneasily in his seat and remarked sarcastically to the lean man in a low tone, "Music?"

The lean man put his hand to his ear and said, "Eh?"

"Music," repeated the man in loud tones.

"Beg pardon, I am not able to hear," said the lean man.

"Music," yelled the fat man, so loud that the passengers all uttered and the little giggly girls all grew red to the face.

"Oh," said the lean man as he turned around and looked at him. The little German band was out of sight by this time, and the passengers laughed immoderately at the vain attempt of the unfortunate man to find the object of the fat man's comments. Fat men are proverbially good natured, and by that time the oddity of the situation had dawned upon this particular fat man.

"Hum," he said, "you folks needn't laugh. Our friend saw fully as much music as you and I heard."

### Natural Timepiece.

There is no need for clocks on the Aegean sea any day when the sun is shining. There nature has arranged her only timepiece, one that does not vary through the centuries, pass. This natural time marker is the largest sundial in the world. Projecting into the blue waters of the sea is a large promontory which lifts its head 3,000 feet above the waves. As the sun swings round, the pointed shadow of the mountain just touches one after the other a number of small islands, which are at exact distances apart and set as hour marks on the great dial.

### The Lesser Evil.

Marks—Why do you allow your wife to run up such big bills?

Parks—Because I'd sooner have trouble with my creditors than with her—that's why.

## PULLED IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Ordinary Man on the Street Somewhat Puzzled by Seemingly Bizarre Contradictions.

"Life is full of contradictions."

"Yes?"

"For instance, about six months ago a life insurance agent got after me, and hounded me nearly to death. I told him at the start that I had all the insurance I was able to carry, but he kept right on trying to persuade me that I needed more and, finally, in sheer desperation, I consented to take out another policy. Then the company's doctor began trying in every way he could think of to make it impossible for me to get the insurance. He acted as if I was voluntarily trying to beat the company in some way, and when I failed to pass the examination both he and the agent appeared to think I had wronged them by taking up their time."

"That's nearly as bad as my case. Several months ago representatives of a piano house got after me for the purpose of persuading me to buy a piano on the installment plan. Just to get rid of them I at last agreed to buy. Now they've got a corps of men out trying to dig up proof that I never could or would pay for the piano if they were to let me have it. Business is a great thing."

## ALMOST FRANTIC WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Eight years ago I got eczema all over my hands. My fingers fairly bled and it itched until it almost drove me frantic. The eruption began with itching under the skin. It spread fast from between the fingers around the nails and all over the whole hands. I got a pair of rubber gloves in order to wash dishes. Then it spread all over the left side of my chest. A day doctor treated the trouble two weeks, but did me no good. I cried night and day. Then I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, but without much hope as I had gone so long. There was a marked change the second day, and so on until I was entirely cured. The Cuticura Soap we have always kept in our home, and we decided after that lesson that it is a cheap soap in price and the very best in quality. My husband will use no other soap in his shaving mug." (Signed) Mrs. G. A. Selby, Redonda, Beach, Cal., Jan. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 24 K, Boston.

## IN HASTE, TOO.



"I thought you said you'd lick me, old yer hands tied behind yer back?"

"I—I—can! I'm j—just goin' now to get a string to tie 'em!"

## Jones Admitted It.

Jones and Brown argued as they always did when they had time enough. They had dined together, and as Jones lived at a distance and it was very late Brown offered to put him up for the night.

On the way home they fell to discussing the strategy of the Civil War as indicated by the campaigns of Lee and Grant. The topic was elastic enough to keep them going for half an hour, and reached its height as they neared the Brown house.

Then Brown lost his temper. "Jones," said he, "if you don't admit that Grant was a greater general than Lee, you can't sleep here."

"It was then two o'clock in the morning, and Jones was eight miles from home."—Chicago Post.

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*.

In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

## Think of It!

Two brothers, each of whom is nearly six feet and a half tall, were one day introduced by an acquaintance to a young lady. As she sat gazing up at the pair of giants in wonder and awe, she exclaimed:

"Great heavens! Suppose there had been only one of you!"

About one man in a hundred can stand prosperously. The other ninety-nine never have a chance to find out whether they can or not.

Approaches are certainly an effective cure to indifference; but they change it to anger rather than love.

## PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without stripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.



## Discouraged

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women, "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for the discouragement. Years of pain and suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing no lasting good. It is no wonder that the women feel discouraged.

Thousands of these weak and sick women have found health and courage regained as the result of the use of

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures weakness.

## IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Refuse substitutes offered by unscrupulous druggists for this reliable remedy.

Sick women are invited to consult by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Pres't, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.



## PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Smokeless Odorless Clean Convenient

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room in next to no time. Always ready for use. Can be carried easily to any room where extra warmth is needed.

A special automatic device makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Safe in the hands of a child.

The Perfection burns nine hours on one filling—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted. Handsomely finished; drums of blue enamel or plain steel with nickel trimmings.

Ask your dealer or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

## MAKING THE BEST OF IT.



She—I am sorry I ever married you!

He—Oh, don't worry about me. I'm pretty tough and can stand it!

## Expensive Possession.

A small applicant for Christmas cheer was being interviewed by the charity worker.

"What is your father?" asked the latter.

"Es me father."

"Yes, but what is he?"

"Ghl! 'Es no stepfather."

"Yes, yes, but what does he do?"

Does he sweep chimneys or drive 'busses, or what?"

"O-o-w!" exclaims the small applicant, with dawning light of comprehension. "No, 'o ain't done nothing since we've ad 'im."—London Answers.

## All Very True, but—

Fond Father—Yes, Johnny, when the millennium is come the lamb can lie down with the lion in perfect safety.

Little Johnny (doubtfully)—I a'pose that's so, but I'd rather be the lion, just the same.

## CREAM OF RYE

For health and energy eat it for breakfast. Reduces cost of living. Free Silver Spoon in every package. Ask your grocer for a package.

## Not Affinities.

Misses—And why did you leave your last place?

Maid—Me and the missis was not congenial.—Harper's Bazar.

Sore Throat is no trifling ailment. It will sometimes carry infection to the entire system through the food you eat. Harniss Wizard Oil cures Sore Throat.

You need expect no quarter from the footpad until you give up your last cent.

And the love of money is also the root of much matrimony and all misery.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Tortoise Brand will rid you of PILES. GUARANTEE! If not cured, we will refund your money. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

## A woman falls in love gracefully, but a man usually stumbles into it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

It doesn't take a fisherman to cast slurs.

The Famous Rayo Lamps and Lanterns

## Rayo Lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used.

The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and lanterns last.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write for illustrated booklet direct to any agency of

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

## 44 Bu. to the Acre

is a heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 44 bushels of grain from 100 acres of land in 1910. Reports from other districts in that province show similar results—such as 44 bushels of wheat from 12 1/2 acres, 18 1/2 bushels of corn from 12 1/2 acres, 23 bushels of oats from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of barley from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of rye from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of alfalfa from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of lucerne from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of sainfoin from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of vetch from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of ryegrass from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of timothy from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of red clover from 12 1/2 acres, 18 bushels of white clover from 12 1/



## RURAL NEWS ITEMS

### LAKE VILLA

Geo. Eames' condition remains about the same.

Miss Olive Nelson spent a few days in Chicago this week.

Harold Harbaugh of Highland Park visited here Monday.

Mrs. James Kerr is entertaining her mother of Nebraska.

Teachers and pupils resumed their school work Tuesday.

F. M. Hamlin transacted business in Waukegan Tuesday.

Mrs. Wald spent over Sunday with her husband in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins and Ester are visiting in Chicago.

Ben Summers and family entertained relatives from Chicago last week.

Knickerbocker Ice Co., expect to begin filling their large ice house soon.

The Ladies Aid society met Wednesday with Mrs. Rowling and made aprons.

A number of Masons and Eastern Stars attended the installation at Millburn last Thursday night.

F. Sherwood, who is teaching in the Boy's School at Glenwood visited a few days with his parents here.

A. Kapple and family, Paul Avery and wife, C. B. Hamlin and family spent Sunday in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Gray.

Remember the concert given at the church Saturday evening by the Old Kentucky Jubilee Quartette, which promises to be very good.

### MILLBURN

Henry Edmonds is seriously ill.

Victor Strang spent a few days in Racine.

Earl White of Madison visited here last week.

James Armour is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Don't forget the Insurance meeting Saturday.

Leon Strang returned to Urbana on Tuesday.

Eugene Clark has bought the Walter Palmer farm.

Elmer Green and son were Millburn visitors Saturday.

The Misses Irving will leave for New Mexico next week.

The Church Society will hold the annual election of officers next Monday afternoon in the church parlor.

The Millburn Cemetery society will hold their annual election of officers on next Monday afternoon in Mason's hall.

The Ladies Aid will hold their meeting and election of officers on Jan. 11. Dinner will be served by Mrs. Banner and Miss Eater.

### Great Question Solved.

The French academy has solved a great question. Its savants having traced the antipathy for the mother-in-law to the red man. In the sixteenth century the Spaniards brought back with them, besides gold and legends, the story of the hatred of the mother-in-law among the aborigines.

The noble red man would not walk in the footsteps of his aqua's mother till the sea had washed them away, so profound was his detestation of his relation by marriage.

This hatred, the academicians think, was a relic of the feeling engendered in the days when man stole his bride by force. Naturally his disposition toward his mother-in-law was not that of an admirer.

We are living down the mother-in-law bugle. Unlike the red man, a good many of us could walk in her footsteps with great benefit to our selves.

### Recipe for Success.

Keep your head cool—your feet warm—your mind busy. Don't worry over trifles. Plan your work ahead, then stick to it, rain or shine. Don't waste sympathy on yourself. If you are a gem, someone will find you. Don't whine. Tell people you are a failure and they will believe you. Talk and act like a winner, and in time you will become one.—Stephen Harte.

**BARKER'S**  
REMEDY  
IS THE MEDICINE FOR  
Rheumatism, Coughs  
Colds, Catarrh and  
LaGrippe. All Dealers

For Sale by B. H. Overton

### HICKORY

School starts next Monday.

Mrs. Harmer spent a few days in Chicago last week.

Miss Ada Tillotson spent the holiday with home folks.

Andrew Pedersen and family spent New Years at Lake Villa.

Margurite Savage spent part of this week with her grandmother King.

Mrs. D. B. Webb entertained the Aid society for dinner on Wednesday.

Mrs. Earl Edwards and children of Chicago spent the past two weeks here.

Watch for further notice of the oyster supper given by the Cemetery Association.

Mrs. Austin Savage and Irene spent over Christmas with her mother at Hebron, Illinois.

### RUSSELL

J. H. Merrill is on the gain.

Rollof Shoa of Waukegan visited here Saturday.

Geo. Robinson of Union Grove is visiting here.

Mr. Reed returned Sunday after a weeks vacation.

Miss Vera Siver of Waukegan called here New Years.

Wm. Nadell and wife of Wadsworth visited here Monday.

Mr. Chase and family entertained relatives over New Years.

Elmer Murrie was called to Waukegan on Sunday because of the illness of his father.

### Dogfish.

A fisherman from Montauk Point was telling his friends of catching a huge dogfish that had a most abnormal skull. The sucker operated on the ugly and worthless catch, and found in the skull all that was left of a once strong rubber band. Evidently when that big dogfish was little and angler who had rigged up for cod or other bottom fish had caught the dog around its gills and turned it loose expecting the tormented thing to die.

That recalled the story of how some fishermen not so gentle and humane as the ruling anglers treat the poor but headstrong dogfishes when they are caught. Generally there is an empty beer bottle handy, and this is tightly corked and tied to the tail of the fish, which is thrown back into the sea. It goes to the bottom, of course, but the steady pull of that air filled bottle finally proves too much for its strength, and it comes whirling up, tall first, only to go down again and repeat the performance until the wretched thing dies. Fre quently, when there is no beer bottle to be had, a piece of wood will do just as well, or just as ill.

### These Gentlemenly Arabs.

The Arab vices and virtues (for they have both) are drawn from the desert. They are the handsomest men in the world, these Arabs; but they are not the cleanest. In reverent demeanor and jactant courtesy they surpass the most cultured gentlemen of Europe; but they are notorious thieves.

Their hospitality is proverbial. For three days the Arab host will protect one who has eaten bread and salt to his tent, even to dying in defense of his guest. When the time limit of the salt brotherhood has expired the host will feel quite free to rob the former guest on his own account. Ordinarily the Arab lives on bread and milk, or bread and cheese. If a guest arrives he will insist upon slaughtering the choicest animal in his flock. If there is no food at all, as frequently happens, the Arab starves for awhile.—From "The Real Palestine of Today," by Lewis Gaston Leary.

### Style in Mourning.

Spectacular mourning is not so popular as it was some years ago," said the manager of a city department store in answer to an inquiry on that subject. "There is still a large business done in all kinds of mourning goods, but either the somber period has grown shorter or many bereaved persons prefer not to be conspicuous because of their sorrows, for the sale of mourning goods has fallen off. In the stationery department there seems to be no change—in fact, the demand for black bordered cards and writing paper has increased." To illustrate the quality of some "show mourning," he said: "At a stationery establishment a short time ago a woman in deepest black asked to see samples of dinner dance cards. She selected one and ordered one hundred to be done on black bordered cards, compromising with her conscience by suggesting that the border be not too heavy."

### Might Be Worth Knowing.

The mechanism of the hand is such that a cigar held between the second and third fingers will not drop from the hand should the smoker fall asleep.

## HYPNOTIC EYE ROUTS A BEAR

Director Holmes of the Bureau of Mines Has an Exciting Encounter in Alaska.



Dr. Holmes.

Hypnotism, which he studied for amusement when a young man, saved the life of Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, while he was in Alaska recently. He has returned to Washington and relates a thrilling story of his encounter with a brown bear. Several geologists who witnessed the incident bear out Dr. Holmes in his assertion that he put the wounded and infuriated animal to flight by merely waving his arms and casting piercing glances at the advancing enemy. Holmes tells the story thus:

"I had been 'way up in north central Alaska with several scientists looking over the coal fields when one of our party saw a bear. He was a big fellow; you probably know that the largest bears to be found anywhere in the world are in Alaska, and he wasn't a great distance from us."

"One of the boys who carried a gun took careful aim and fired. The bullet struck the bear in the left hind leg. With a roar the bear leaped into the air and within a few minutes was hot on our trail. We all ran."

"For some reason the bear, with his head low and growling all the while, paid no attention to the other men and bolted for me. I ran as fast as I could with the bear after me. I would look back every few steps and soon I found that, although the bear was limping, he was getting over the ground pretty rapidly and was steadily gaining."

"At last when I saw that I could not escape and that I was losing strength and becoming winded rapidly, I turned around and faced the bear. He seemed surprised that I had given up the chase and stopped short within twenty feet of me."

"I looked at him, got his eye and motioned to him with my hands. Strange as it may seem, that bear, mad as he was, stood motionless for a minute or two—it seemed an hour to me—and finally with a loud grunt limped away."

"He had not gone more than a hundred yards until one of the boys—the one who wounded him—fired a second shot and killed the bear instantly."

"It was just a case of bluff with me. I tried some hypnotism on that bear as a last resort and using the slang expression, 'I got away with it.' I will admit I was scared. I had a right to be. When a boy I used to read up on hypnotism just for the fun of the thing and now I realize that it was time well spent, for if I hadn't done what I did I really think that bear would have made a meal of me. Some of my friends up in Alaska skinned that bear and have promised to send me his hide for a souvenir."

## MAKES SHIPS UNSINKABLE

New Invention That Is Being Tried Out on American War Vessels.

An invention for keeping water from entering ships through holes by means of compressed air is being tested on board the battleship North Carolina. Captain C. C. Marsh, commander of the North Carolina, thinks that the use of the apparatus will prevent vessels from going to the bottom following collisions, or when hit by torpedoes or shells, and declares it will revolutionize marine warfare. The invention is merely an adaptation to the compartments of ships of the science of air pressure as already applied to tunnel building. It was developed by one of the engineers of the subway in this city.

### Want New Colorado Park.

The establishment of a national park in Colorado, totally different in character, it is said, from any existing park, and much closer to the center of population than any of the present reservations, is recommended in a number of letters received by Secretary of the Interior Fisher. "The general idea of having a large park at or near the place proposed appears to me personally," said Secretary Fisher, "but before such action could be taken it would be necessary to have an examination made of the territory. Therefore it would be necessary to submit the matter to congress, as the department has no available money even for the survey."

The park as proposed would include an area of about 500,000 acres. Portions of Grand, Jackson, Larimer and Boulder counties would be included and the park would take in Longs Peak, Grand lake and the canyons of the Big Thompson river.

For Good Roads, Forty-Four Millions. Nearly \$44,000,000 has been spent in road improvements by the southern states alone during the past year, according to Secretary Wilson. This enormous total is made up by expenditures in the various states as follows: Alabama, \$3,404,000; Arkansas, \$2,450,000; Florida, \$1,505,000; Georgia, \$2,500,000; Kentucky, \$3,500,000; Louisiana, \$1,143,354; Maryland, \$2,250,000; Mississippi, \$3,130,000; North Carolina, \$4,505,000; Oklahoma, \$1,805,000; South Carolina, \$1,100,000; Tennessee, \$3,900,000; Texas, \$7,800,000; Virginia, \$4,004,000; and West Virginia, \$1,625,000.

## AMOUNTS TO MILLIONS

PANAMA AND TEHUANTEPEC TRADE IN MERCHANDISE.

Eastern and Western Movements Recorded by Government Show Rapid Increase in Business—Gain Shown by Statistics.



According to statistics received in Washington, practically \$100,000,000 worth of domestic merchandise from the United States was transported across the isthmuses of Panama and Tehuantepec in the fiscal year 1911 via the two railway lines connecting, in the one case, Panama on the Pacific with Colon on the Atlantic and in the other, Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal, and Tehuantepec with Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic.

Transisthmian traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States and between the eastern ports of our country and Pacific coast points in Central and South America has increased greatly in recent years. In 1906, when the Panama railway offered the only rail connection via the isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the total traffic amounted to about \$6,000,000. In 1907, on January 1 of which year the Tehuantepec railway became available, the total was \$21,000,000; in 1908, \$42,000,000; in 1909, \$62,000,000; in 1910, \$82,500,000, and in 1911, \$99,000,000, exclusive of more than \$750,000 worth of foreign merchandise.

The growth in traffic by the respective routes has been, according to figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor: Via the Panama railway, from \$10,000,000 in 1907 to \$26,000,000 in 1911, and via the Tehuantepec railway, from \$11,500,000 in 1907 to \$73,750,000 in 1911. In 1907 the traffic was almost equally divided between the two routes, while last year about three-fourths of the total was moved across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Of the merchandise passing from the Atlantic coast ports westward across the isthmuses, aggregating \$62,500,000 in value, \$4,000,000 worth went to Hawaii via Tehuantepec, \$48,500,000 went to Pacific coast cities, \$41,000,000 worth being shipped by way of Tehuantepec and \$8,500,000 worth by way of Panama; and a little over \$5,500,000 worth went to foreign countries, of which all but \$1,000,000 worth was by way of Panama. These west-bound shipments left the Atlantic seaboard at New York and Philadelphia; the latter's share being less than \$1,700,000 in value and that of New York \$61,500,000.

The westward movement included a total of \$32,500,000 value to San Francisco, \$10,500,000 to San Diego, \$4,500,000 to Seattle, nearly \$1,000,000 to Los Angeles, about \$500,000 each to Tacoma and Portland and smaller amounts to Oakland and other Pacific coast points. About 80 per cent. of this traffic was moved by way of the isthmus of Tehuantepec. To foreign countries the shipment from the Atlantic coast cities, aggregating \$8,500,000 in 1911, as against \$5,750,000 a year earlier, were distributed to Peru \$2,000,000; to Colombia, \$1,500,000; Ecuador and Chile, each about \$1,000,000; to Central America, over \$2,000,000, and to Canada about \$200,000.

Hawaiian sugar supplies more than half of the east-bound traffic to cities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. The total eastward movement last year represented \$37,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 was sugar shipped direct from Hawaii via Tehuantepec to Delaware Breakwater for orders. In addition to this, \$16,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise moved from San Francisco in the Atlantic and Gulf coast cities, chiefly New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, \$9,500,000 worth being via Panama and \$6,500,000 via Tehuantepec. Eastward shipments from Puget sound via the isthmuses totaled \$1,500,000, destined mostly for New York and Charleston. Small shipments also were made from Astoria and San Diego.

### Words and Work.

"Bredren," said a dorky in a prying meeting, "I feel's ef I could talk mo' good in five minutes dan I could do in a year."



### Don't Stop to Argue

that our low prices necessarily mean a low grade of shoes. The argument sounds reasonable but out shoes will refute it decidedly. To fine out the real truth you must see and test the shoes. After you have done that you won't argue. You will simply wonder how we can give such big values.

J. R. CRIBB

The City Shoe Store

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Marrying Among the Pilgrims. "The Pilgrims—of Plymouth Rock fame—did not believe in living single long after the death of a wife or husband," says Rev. Mr. Doran, a New England pastor. "The mother of Peregrine White, the first 'white' child born in America, was married to Jov Winslow when she was only 12 weeks a widow and he eight weeks a widower."

Har Frugal Mind. A man whose illness threatened to develop into typhoid was taken to the hospital. Instead of growing worse he improved, and at the end of the fourth day, when his wife visited him, he asked to be taken home. "But you have paid for a week," replied his thrifty spouse. "They won't refund the money. You had better stay your week out."

THIS IS IT!  
USE  
A-B  
STOVE  
POLISH  
CUTS ALL GREASE  
OUT OF ALL SURFACES  
SHINE EVERYWHERE  
A-B POLISH CO.  
1515 MADISON AVE.  
CHICAGO

J. C. James, Jr.  
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public  
Real Estate  
Both Farm and Lake Property  
Fire Insurance Agent for Several Good Companies  
Accident, and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates, and Good Companies  
J. C. James, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

High Grade Plumbing Sanitary Appliances  
W. E. Volkman  
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING  
Telephone 462  
Estimates Furnished ANTIOCH, ILL.

OFTEN MAKES A QUICK NEED FOR THE CURE THAT'S SURE  
DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL TROUBLES OF THROAT AND LUNGS  
PROMPT USE WILL OFTEN PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION  
PRICE 50c and \$1.00 SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY  
Sold by B. H. OVERTON, Druggist